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Australia	17.5	Ind.	1200	Line	Chen	0.700	Kids
Bahamas	0.650	Dm.	1.00	Line	Chen	0.700	Kids
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## U.S. Aides Say Soviet May Halt Arms Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials said Tuesday that they were preparing for the possibility that the Soviet Union might soon suspend negotiations with the United States on limiting missiles in Europe.

They said that the Soviet side at the Geneva talks had privately threatened to cut short the negotiations if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization went ahead with the planned deployment of the first of 572 new U.S. missiles in mid-December.

There is uncertainty, however, the officials said, whether the Soviet Union would stage "a walkout" from the talks, and if so, when this would happen. Some officials said Tuesday that they thought the Russians might suspend the talks in the next week or so, but others said they expected a less dramatic Soviet move. So far, the Russians have not officially made known their intentions, but this might come as early as Wednesday, one senior official said Tuesday.

In addition to suspending the talks on medium-range missiles, known officially as Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF) negotiations, the Soviet Union has also suggested privately that it might halt the concurrent negotiations on strategic arms reduction talks (START), officials said.

The White House, in apparent anticipation of a possible Soviet move, said Tuesday: "While threats to disrupt the Geneva talks have consistently been part of Soviet propaganda tactics, designed to undercut support for planned U.S. INF deployments in Europe, the Soviets have not asked for a recess either in START or INF talks."

"We are preparing for any contingency," one State Department official said. "We are not flagging in our interest in getting an agreement. And if the Russians quit the talks, the blame has to be pinned right on them."

With the initial deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe only two months away, if no accord is reached in the meantime in the Geneva negotiations on limiting medium-range missiles, officials here said they expected Moscow to launch a major campaign in coming weeks to try to persuade Europeans not to allow it to happen. The first deployment of the 572 new U.S. missiles is to take place in West Germany, Italy and Britain.

Some administration officials said that Moscow may decide to try to shock the West and abruptly call off the talks well before December, when the West Germans are to deploy the first batch of nine Pershing-2 missiles out of a projected 108 over the next three years. Small numbers of cruise missiles are due to be deployed at the end of the year in Britain and Italy.

The negotiations resumed in Geneva on Sept. 6, and according to the chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, who briefed NATO officials last Friday, they have made no significant progress.

Usually, each round of negotiations lasts for two weeks and then recesses for another two.

But Mr. Nitze proposed last week to his Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kvisinsky, that instead of taking their regular break in November, the two sides continue the talks at least through mid-December and make a determined effort to achieve a breakthrough. Mr. Kvisinsky promised to respond when he meets with Mr. Nitze in Geneva on Wednesday.

## Thorn Is Said to Overrule Halting Farm Payments

Reuters

ATHENS — Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, has overruled a decision by his farm commissioner to halt advance payments of \$360 million to farmers because of the European Community's cash shortage, the Italian government said Tuesday.

The government made the announcement after Italian ministers protested Farm Commissioner Poul Dalsager's decision on the payments. The decision was made public Monday night.

The Italian ministers had alleged discrimination against Mediterranean products.

The Italian government quoted Mr. Thorn as saying that Mr. Dalsager had not been empowered to take such action without prior approval of the entire 14-member commission, which will meet Friday to discuss the issue.

It said Italy was particularly worried that the bulk of the cut-back in farm payments would hit producers of citrus fruit and tomatoes.



Shelves in Tel Aviv markets emptied quickly Tuesday with the news of a sharp rise in the prices of basic food items.

## Israel Devalues Shekel, Forces Food Prices Up

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel awoke Tuesday to the cold dawn of a new economic era, with the value of its currency drastically slashed overnight and the price of such basic commodities as bread and milk earmarked for sharp increases.

The severe new economic measures were the result of an all-night cabinet meeting, the first held by the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, which took power Monday night after winning a parliamentary vote of confidence.

Early Tuesday, the cabinet announced a 23-percent devaluation of the Israeli currency, the shekel, and a sharp reduction in government subsidies of basic food items, forcing an average increase of 50 percent in the price of the commodities. The cabinet also announced a 23-percent increase in fuel prices.

The measures were an attempt by the new government to begin to get control of the deteriorating domestic economy. They are expected to be followed by other steps, including about \$1 billion in budget cuts and sharp increases in the cost of services, utilities and imported goods.

Late Monday afternoon, Israel's commercial banks announced a 5.5-percent devaluation of the shekel. But the Shamir government decided to push the total devaluation to 25 percent effective Tuesday, meaning that the shekel, which valued at 69.2 to the U.S. dollar on Monday, was selling at slightly over 80 to the dollar on Tuesday.

The value of the shekel has been artificially propped up by the Israeli government, leading to a growing balance-of-payments deficit that is a major factor in the country's economic troubles. Tuesday's devaluation followed a 7.5-percent devaluation that was imposed on Aug. 10 and an acceleration since then of the smaller daily devaluations of the Israeli currency against the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies.

As a result of these measures, the Israeli currency has fallen in the last two months from a rate of \$3.1 shekels to \$1 on Aug. 9 to Tuesday's value of just over 80 to \$1.

The cuts in government subsidies

will not take effect until Wednesday, but Tuesday morning's announcement set off a rush of Israelis to buy milk, bread, frozen meat and other affected commodities at Tuesday's lower prices. Stores throughout the country were jammed with shoppers seeking to buy as much as they could pay for and carry away with them.

Meanwhile, government officials announced a tentative agreement to resolve a national banking crisis that threatens a sharp decline in the value of shares of stock in Israel's commercial banks, in which Israelis have an estimated \$7.5 billion invested. The crisis has forced the closing of the Tel Aviv stock exchange since last week.

The plan, which still must be approved by the parliamentary finance committee, would allow investors to convert their threatened shares of bank stock into government-guaranteed bonds with a fixed yield.

As part of the arrangement, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Tories Back Aide Who Admitted Affair



Cecil Parkinson

BLACKPOOL, England — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher led the massed ranks of her Conservative Party Tuesday in a public display of support for her beleaguered secretary of trade and industry, Cecil Parkinson.

But there were new calls from party members for Mr. Parkinson to resign over his admission last week that his former secretary is expecting his baby. He is married and has three daughters.

Mrs. Thatcher, whose landslide re-election in June was masterminded by Mr. Parkinson as party chairman, joined in prolonged applause for him that broke out when his name was mentioned in speeches at the start of the Conservatives' annual conference.

Political sources said she was studying the response of the party rank-and-file at the conference to

determine Mr. Parkinson's future, and it was not certain that he would be on the platform when she concludes the conference on Friday.

The 52-year-old cabinet minister has gravely embarrassed the government and the party by his revelations and cast a shadow over the conference.

As expected, he was not present as the new party chairman, John Gummer, declared that the party owed Mr. Parkinson a debt of gratitude. Mr. Parkinson is to address the conference Thursday.

A rightist member of Parliament, Ivor Stanbrook, said in a statement that Mr. Parkinson should resign in the public interest.

And a leading Conservative union leader, Henry Shaw, said he would ask for a meeting with Mr. Parkinson this week to demand his resignation.

"It is hypocrisy for people to claim that we should take no notice of what happens in their private lives," he said.

Mr. Shaw said party managers seemed to be flocking round to cover up Mr. Parkinson's affair, and added, "People don't like that. He should resign before he does more damage to the party."

Mr. Parkinson said in a television broadcast Monday night that he intended to continue in office and would not quit unless the prime minister felt that he had become a liability to the government.

In his statement last week, which was triggered by a brief and veiled reference in the satirical magazine Private Eye, the minister said he had once promised to marry his mistress, Sara Keays, 36, but had decided to return to his family.

Mrs. Thatcher has twice issued statements saying that Mr. Parkinson's affair is a private matter and that the question of his leaving the government has not arisen.

## Bomb Victims Returned As South Koreans Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The bodies of 16 South Korean officials killed by a bomb in Burma arrived home Tuesday as tens of thousands of people, some waving anti-Communist slogans with their own blood, rallied to blame North Korea for the attack.

Prime Minister Kim Sang Hup and the surviving members of the cabinet stood alongside grieving relatives as the special flight from Rangoon arrived at Kimpo International Airport. Four cabinet members were killed in the attack Sunday.

By noon on Tuesday, crowds thought to total more than 100,000 people had gathered to express outrage at the bombing. In one of the largest rallies, about 5,000 people demonstrated in the southern city of Taegu.

In Seoul, about 30 civic organizations, business groups and high schools sponsored rallies denouncing North Korea. Among them was a group of wounded war veterans who slashed their fingers and let their own blood. Other demonstrators burned effigies of the North Korean president, Kim Il Sung.

In the southeastern port city of

Pusan, about 1,000 servicemen wounded in the 1950-53 war between the two Koreas denounced North Korea and chanted slogans as "We will crush Kim Il Sung."

As the crowds protested the bombing, the government set up a committee to monitor the nation's economy and forestall possible economic confusion or unrest growing from the incident.

President Chun Doo Hwan, who narrowly missed the bombing at a ceremonial site in Rangoon because his motorcade was delayed, lost his leading aides for economic affairs in the bombing.

Among the dead were Deputy Prime Minister So Suk Chun, who also served as head of the economic planning board, and Kim Jae Il, who was chief presidential secretary for economic affairs, a non-cabinet post. Both were considered instrumental in forming major economic policies.

There was no indication when Mr. Chun would announce replacements for the two economic experts and others killed in the bombing. These included Foreign Minister Lee Eun Suk; Kim Dong White, the commerce and industry minister; and Suh Sang Chul, the energy and resources minister.

Three Burmese also were killed and 48 persons were wounded when the bomb exploded at the Martyr's Mausoleum north of Rangoon on the first day of an 18-day Asian goodwill tour by President Chun.



A group of elderly South Koreans at a rally in Seoul on Tuesday condemned the North Korean president, Kim Il Sung, for the bombing deaths of several leading South Korean officials. Their placards said "mankind curses him" and demanded "blood for blood."

## Cuts Weaken Civil Rights Enforcement in U.S., Report Says

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Commission on Civil Rights says in a report that two years of fiscal austerity and staff reductions have seriously eroded the enforcement of civil rights by the federal government.

The report asserted that there had been a noticeable decline in enforcement at six agencies: the Departments of Justice, Education, Labor, Health and Human Services, and Housing and Urban Development, as well as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In some areas, such as housing, it said, compliance reviews and investigations have declined to the point that "they have become virtually negligible."

The report is the latest in a series by the commission critical of the civil rights policies of the Reagan administration. White House officials contend that such criticism is politically motivated, but commission members deny it. President

Ronald Reagan is trying to replace three of the six commission members, but the Senate has yet to confirm his nominees.

The conclusions of the report were disputed Monday by administration officials, who said their interpretation of the same data used by the panel showed that there had been an increase rather than an erosion of civil rights enforcement.

Commenting on the report, the officials insisted that total spending for enforcement had increased to \$607 million in 1983 from \$513 million in the fiscal year 1980, with \$634 million requested for 1984. These figures reflect "a substantial increase in the priority accorded civil rights," Mr. Reagan said in his budget message in January.

The Labor Department's success in gaining back pay and other relief for victims of job discrimination has steadily declined, the report said.

"In fiscal year 1980, financial settlements totaled \$16.2 million, of which back pay amounted to \$9.2 million for 4,334 employees," it stated. By the fiscal year 1982,

financial settlements of discrimination complaints had fallen to \$7.3 million, including \$2.1 million in back pay for 1,133 employees.

Efforts to encourage voluntary compliance with the civil rights laws "have been virtually decimated by budget cuts during the last several years," the report said.

The 190-page survey has not been made public. It was prepared by the staff under the direction of commission members and distributed to the members during the weekend in advance of a commission meeting Tuesday.

Commission officials said there might be minor changes in the report before it is published. The data were drawn from official budget documents, congressional testimony, legal briefs, court decisions and agency responses to inquiries from the commission staff.

The commission is an independent, bipartisan advisory body with no enforcement powers. Its legal authority ran out last month, but under federal law, it has 60 days to shut down. Congress and the White House are trying to reach a com-

promise on a measure to extend the life of the commission, which was created in 1957.

At each of the six agencies examined by the panel, the number of employees working on enforcement declined between 1980 and 1983. The total number of full-time staff positions has declined 21 percent, to 6,575 employees, the report said. The steepest decline was found at the Department of Labor.

Federal officials have asserted that management improvements could offset the effects of the reductions in funds and personnel, but the commission report concluded that this had not happened. It said that spending for civil rights enforcement had declined at the Departments of Education and Labor, but increased at the other agencies.

However, the overall increase was not enough to keep pace with inflation, the report said. Using the appropriate factor to adjust for inflation, it said, "five of the six agencies reviewed would appear to have incurred losses totaling \$41 million (15.6 percent) of their actual spending power for enforcement since fiscal year 1980." The housing agency was the only exception.

Michael J. Horowitz, counsel to the director of the Office of Management and Budget, said Monday it was "astounding and nonsensical" for the commission to suggest that outlays for civil rights enforcement should keep pace with inflation.

The commission said that the Department of Housing and Urban Development had taken "no concerted action" to curtail segregation in public housing projects that received money from the federal government. The department may be subject to a court order because of its "inaction," the report said.

The report commended Clarence Thomas, the chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, for strong leadership. It also noted that the agency's budget had increased from \$125 million in the fiscal year 1980 to \$147 million in 1983. But, it said, the increase did not keep pace with inflation, and the number of employees declined by 8 percent, to 3,167.

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## Bonn Won't Promise Tanks to Saudis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JEDDAH — West Germany will continue to consider the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia but has made no commitment to provide Leopard-2 tanks, according to a joint communiqué issued Tuesday at the end of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's three-day visit.

Speaking at a news conference before leaving for home, Mr. Kohl was asked if a Saudi delegation visiting West Germany later this year for arms talks would discuss the purchase of the tanks, despite Israeli objections.

"This will not be a subject of discussion," he said. "I have made no commitments on the tanks. The question has been a subject of discussion here, but we reached no decision."

The communiqué said the later talks would involve the delivery of German armaments "suitable for defense."

The modern Leopard-2 tank is considered more of an offensive weapon than a defensive one.

Sources in the West German delegation have said that Bonn is more

likely to offer the Saudis other weapons, such as the Gepard anti-aircraft tank, the Roland ground-to-air missile and the Marder armored personnel carrier.

Israel has protested to Bonn that tanks bought from West Germany could be used against it.

A Bonn government spokesman accompanying Mr. Kohl said Monday that during the official talks King Fahd had stressed "the defensive character of Saudi policies."

Before the chancellor left Oct. 5 on his six-day trip to Jordan, Egypt

and Saudi Arabia, Bonn diplomatic sources expressed the fear that the Saudis might insist on getting the Leopards, basing the claim on what they might consider a promise made by Helmut Schmidt when he was chancellor.

Mr. Schmidt appeared to favor sale of the tank until widespread opposition was expressed in his own Social Democratic Party against giving the Saudis a weapon that could be used against Israel.

West German press reports Tuesday indicated that the Saudis had not pressed the issue. They quoted King Fahd as having said that friendship between the two nations was not based on weapons.

The joint communiqué said the two countries had "agreed on the urgent importance of a peaceful and just settlement to the dispute in the Middle East and on the need for extensive efforts to achieve this goal."

Mr. Kohl said the Lebanese problem had been a major topic of discussions. He praised Saudi mediation efforts in Lebanon and said he hoped that they would continue to yield "positive results."

Terminating Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank "a strong obstacle to peace," Mr. Kohl said his government supported the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the right of all states in the region to have secure borders.



Yasser Arafat flashing a victory sign to children at the refugee camp in northern Lebanon he is using as his base.

## Fatah Dissidents Attack Arafat Offices in Syria

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Men loyal to the Palestinian guerrilla leader, Yasser Arafat, remained in control of several offices of his el-Fatah group in Damascus on Tuesday after losing two buildings to rebels in a gun battle Monday night.

Callers at the Fatah offices held by Arafat loyalists were searched, and witnesses reported the men inside were armed.

A rebellion within Fatah, the largest group in the Palestine Liberation Organization, broke into the open in May. Dissidents are demanding a tougher political line, armed struggle against Israel and a collective leadership. Mr. Arafat is the leader of both Fatah and the PLO.

Central Damascus was quiet Tuesday after Monday night's heavy bursts of automatic fire when the rebels stormed two Fatah buildings, including the headquarters of the man said to be Mr.

Arafat's representative here.

Palestinian sources said one of the rebels was killed during the fighting, which had previously been limited to clashes between rival PLO factions in Lebanon.

Witnesses said Syrian security forces sealed off streets leading to the fighting but did not intervene.

PLO factions had been scheduled to meet here Tuesday in a bid to settle their differences. It was not clear whether the meeting would occur despite the fighting.

A spokesman for Arafat loyalists accused the Damascus government, which expelled Mr. Arafat from Syria in June, of being behind the latest attacks.

Syria has denied Mr. Arafat's earlier charges that it was backing the revolt within the PLO.

Western diplomats said they did not believe President Hafez al-Assad of Syria wanted to see full-scale guerrilla war among the Palestinians in his capital.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Jetliner Downing Blamed on Radar

MOSCOW (AP) — An official source said Tuesday that two Soviet radar failures and confusion by defense commanders allowed a South Korean jetliner to fly through Soviet airspace unnoticed for more than two hours before it was shot down Sept. 1 and led the Russians to believe it was a military plane.

The Soviet government source, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, contradicted the government version of events that led a Soviet plane to destroy the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 near Sakhalin Island in the Sea of Japan. The source also said the decision to shoot down the jetliner last month was made by top military officials in Moscow and that civilian leaders were not consulted.

He said two of three radar stations on the Kamchatka peninsula that should have detected the plane Sept. 1 were not working and that the plane's intrusion of Soviet airspace was not confirmed until it reached Sakhalin Island, 400 miles (640 kilometers) southwest of Kamchatka.

### Jewish Activist Faces Trial in Russia

MOSCOW (NYT) — Josef Begun, a Jewish activist who has been under arrest in the city of Vladimir since last Nov. 6, will go on trial Thursday on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, dissidents reported Tuesday.

Mr. Begun, an electronics engineer, was refused permission to emigrate to Israel more than 13 years ago on the ground that his work had given him access to classified information. In March 1977 he was sentenced to two years of exile in Siberia for "leading a parasitic way of life over a protracted period of time." On his release, he was rearrested and sentenced to three more years of exile for "violation of passport regulations."

### China Accuses Hanoi of Border Raids

BEIJING (UPI) — China accused Vietnam Tuesday of new border provocations that it said killed or wounded "a number of Chinese border inhabitants."

An official protest lodged with the Vietnamese Embassy said Vietnamese forces staged more than 30 "armed provocations and intrusions" along the Chinese-Vietnamese border last month. "Over 2,000 rounds of ammunition [were] fired into China," the Foreign Ministry said.

The ministry demanded that the Vietnamese "stop forthwith their provocative activities." It said "otherwise they will be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom." The reported incidents were the first along the frontier since April, when China reported the outbreak of heavy artillery exchanges.

### Rebels Blow Up Nicaragua Fuel Tank

MANAGUA (AP) — Rebel forces blew up and set fire to a fuel storage tank at Corinto on the Pacific coast, an army spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman, Commander Roberto Sánchez, said saboteurs attacked the tank shortly before midnight and firemen were still battling the blaze Tuesday morning. There were no reports of injuries, but more than 1,500 people in the area were evacuated, he said.

On Sept. 9, two rebel planes which the Nicaraguans said were based in Honduras rocketed and strafed Corinto, the country's principal oil-loading facility, damaging a tank loaded with acetone and a bridge on the highway leading into the city.

### High Court Rejects Abscam Appeal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Richard Kelly, a former U.S. representative from Florida who was convicted in 1981 in the FBI's "Abscam" undercover operation, lost a Supreme Court appeal Tuesday and now can be sentenced to up to 15 years in prison.

The court, without comment, turned down a plea for a hearing by Mr. Kelly, who claims he is the victim of a crime manufactured by the government.

Mr. Kelly, a Republican, was convicted of taking \$25,000 in bribes to help with immigration problems. A jury viewed a videotape of him stuffing his pockets with \$100 bills given to him by an FBI agent posing as an aide to an Arab sheikh.

### France Plans to Modernize Industry

PARIS (Reuters) — Industry Minister Laurent Fabius announced Tuesday that the government has decided to modernize France's industrial base rather than maintain jobs in money-losing older sectors that are unlikely to improve.

The declaration, which is certain to upset the government's Communist partners and trade union allies, appeared to mark a major shift from the employment-oriented policies that brought the Socialists to power in May 1981.

Mr. Fabius told the National Assembly that the government would do all it could to save financially troubled companies and to help laid-off workers find new jobs. But he made it clear the government's policy of "giving priority to the future" will mean lost employment in older industries.

### Poland Says U.S. Seeks Confrontation

WARSAW (UPI) — Jerzy Urban, the chief spokesman for the Polish government, said Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan was responsible for direct interference in Polish affairs aimed at seeking a confrontation with the Warsaw Pact nations.

Opening the third major propaganda assault on the United States within 48 hours, Mr. Urban said the Nobel Peace Prize award to Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, and his honorary American university degrees were proof of a Western, U.S.-led conspiracy to destabilize Poland.

Mr. Urban's attack, which repeated allegations that U.S. diplomats were engaged in spying on Poland, followed accusations Monday by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, that Washington was organizing a psychological war against Poland. The spying charges were first made in a television broadcast Sunday.

### For the Record

Secretary of State George P. Shultz will visit El Salvador this month for talks with Alfredo Alvaro Magaña, the Salvadoran president, State Department officials said Tuesday in Washington. Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary for Latin America, will meet officials in Nicaragua this week on a separate trip. (UPI)

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium resumed work Tuesday after a two-month convalescence from open-heart surgery. (Reuters)

Alger Hiss, convicted of perjury during the McCarthy era amid charges that he was a Communist spy, lost his bid Tuesday to have the U.S. Supreme Court review his case. The court let stand a ruling denying him a re-examination of certain evidence used against him. (UPI)

The launch of an international communications satellite, delayed twice because of technical problems, has been rescheduled for Oct. 18, the European Space Agency said Tuesday in Paris. (Reuters)

## 3 Reported Hurt in Soyuz Accident

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Three Soviet cosmonauts were injured when a booster rocket exploded on a launch pad as it was about to send them into orbit for a rendezvous with the Salyut-7 space station two weeks ago, well-informed sources disclosed Tuesday.

The sources did not reveal the identity of the cosmonauts except to say that one was a woman.

The three sustained unspecified injuries in the "disaster" that took place Sept. 27 at the Baikonur Cos-

modrome in Soviet Central Asia, the sources said. Their space module, ejected from atop the giant A-2 booster rocket as its liquid fuel blew up underneath them, subsequently parachuted to the ground.

The reason for the explosion is not known, and there has been no public mention of the accident so far in the Soviet media.

Tuesday's disclosure largely confirmed earlier reports that were based on information from U.S. intelligence sources in Washington.

The three cosmonauts were due to visit the Salyut-7 station, which

has been manned by Alexander Alexandrov and Vladimir Lyakhov since June. The mission of the three apparently was to spend a week aboard the Salyut-7 and then return aboard the Soyuz capsule which carried Mr. Alexandrov and Mr. Lyakhov to orbit.

This means that the ill-fated Soyuz module would have docked with the station to be subsequently used by Mr. Alexandrov and Mr. Lyakhov once they are to return to Earth.

Western space specialists in Moscow said that the incident did not mean there was any immediate concern over the ability of the two orbiting cosmonauts to return to Earth. Experts believe that their original module, despite its weakened batteries and reduced fuel supply, can be used for a return journey.

Last April, three Soviet cosmonauts aboard a Soyuz T-8 spacecraft were forced to abandon attempts to rendezvous and dock with the Salyut-7 laboratory.

The two incidents appear to constitute a blow to Soviet progress toward a large, permanently manned orbital station.

## Reagan Meets With Chinese Official

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan held his first substantive meeting with a top Chinese leader in two years Tuesday when Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian came to the White House on the first full day of a four-day visit.

A White House spokesman said Mr. Wu's visit underlines "the importance the United States attaches to the development of bilateral relations with China."

Except for receiving the credentials of Ambassador Zhang Wenjin, the White House said, this was Mr. Reagan's first formal meeting with a Chinese leader since he saw Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang at Cancun, Mexico, in October 1981.

Shortly before Mr. Wu's arrival Monday, a senior State Department official disclosed that China had presented U.S. officials with a new shopping list of weapons and other military items.

## Israel Devalues Its Currency, Forces Jump in Food Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

The Shamir cabinet, called into emergency session shortly after being sworn into office Monday night, fought over these measures until past dawn. They were the first concrete manifestations of Mr. Shamir's warning in a speech Monday that Israel has been living beyond its means and must begin a painful process of retrenchment involving budget cuts, price rises and devaluation of the currency.

The swift action was apparently intended as a jolt to the country and an attempt to gain the political initiative before opposition begins to mount. However, opposition began to stir almost immediately.

The Histadrut, Israel's giant labor federation, which is closely tied to the opposition Labor alignment, announced that it would hold a two-hour national warning strike next week against government attempts not to provide full compensation to workers for the price rises and devaluation, something that is customarily done through Israel's elaborate cost-of-living wage indexing system.

The Shamir government, like the previous government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, is seeking to weaken this automatic link between price rises and wages in an effort to control inflation.

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## End to Mail Strike Urged in France

United Press International

PARIS — Disruption caused by a five-week-old partial postal strike in France prompted calls Tuesday for the government to limit letter handlers' right to strike.

The president of the French employers' association, Yvon Gattaz, said businesses were seriously threatened by the work slowdown, which has curtailed movement of mail in several major cities. He said some companies had laid off workers and slowed production because of the strike.

The strike was organized by the three largest French labor unions after an overnight weekend shift was canceled to reduce costs. One business group has warned that tens of thousands of jobs would be lost if the strike continued.

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## Kremlin's New Set of Missiles Being Readied for East Europe

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The new Soviet SS-21 battlefield missiles that President Ronald Reagan has said are being shipped to Syria are among a new generation of weapons that Westerners will hear much more about in months and years ahead as the Soviet Union modernizes its forces in Eastern Europe.

## Reagan Gains Ground Among Hispanic Voters

By Juan Williams  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After two months of trying to woo Hispanic voters, White House and Republican political strategists are trying to determine if recent indications of increased support for President Ronald Reagan are likely to continue.

Opinion polls show that since 1980, when Mr. Reagan won about 27 percent of the Hispanic vote, he has increased his popularity in that community to the point that 42 percent of Hispanic-Americans now approve of his handling of the presidency and 38 percent say they want Mr. Reagan to seek re-election.

The shifts in Hispanic support are mercurial, however. Mr. Reagan's aides concede that it plummeted in the budget-cutting years of 1981 and 1982 and could fall again in an election year.

"Right now we are eating their lunch on the Hispanic vote," said a White House official discussing the Democrats' efforts. "They seem paralyzed. They aren't doing anything. It could be that they are so preoccupied with Jesse Jackson and a black presidential bid that they don't know what to do" about the Hispanics.

Mr. Reagan seeks votes from Hispanic-Americans to offset strong opposition to him from blacks and to convince moderate whites that he can get along with minorities and is not unfair or racist.

But some Democrats argue that Mr. Reagan's efforts could backfire because Hispanic-Americans register 4-to-1 as Democrats.

"He's defeating himself," said New Mexico's governor, Tony Anaya. "He's going to get more Hispanics to the polls, and most of them will be voting against him."

He predicted that Mr. Reagan "won't get more than 10 percent" of the Hispanic vote. "There is a great deal of disappointment with his policies, the domestic cutbacks, the increases in defense spending."

Arnold Torres, of the League of United Latin American Citizens, said: "When the Democrats come up with a candidate they'll have their own proposals and appeals to Hispanics. That will take away this temporary swing in his popularity in the polls."

He added: "The president still has not done anything substantive to attract Hispanics."

Robert R. Bischoff, research director of the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, said: "It's not a question of Ronald Reagan winning a majority of the Hispanic vote. They are playing the margins, trying to increase the minority they got in 1980. But that is all. You've got to remember that while Reagan got more Hispanic votes than any previous Republican back to 1960, he only got a quarter of the Hispanic vote."

Joquin Avila, president and general counsel of the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund, said: "I'm hearing more Hispanics talk about Reagan, and in the next sentence I'm hearing people say the steps are cosmetic and insulting. People remember that he was not doing any of this in 1981 or 1982. It's election time."

But a White House adviser countered: "The Democrats are running scared. Hispanics will realize that the Democratic Party has been taking them for granted. We're show-

ing the Hispanics that there is an alternative."

According to one pollster who sometimes advises the White House, Hispanic voters are the linchpin in Mr. Reagan's coalition for 1984.

He foresees Mr. Reagan gaining 30 percent of the total vote from the Republican Party's traditional base of conservative voters. 10 percent from voters attracted to Mr. Reagan personally, 7 percent from white, conservative Democrats and 1 percent from moderate Democrats.

That would leave the president in need of 3 percentage points for a winning majority, and that "critical few" is seen as coming from Hispanic voters.

One way to get the added support may be to register more Hispanic-Americans, 40 percent of whom are not registered to vote. Republican strategists concede that those not now registered — including legal residents who have not become citizens — are likely to register as Democrats.

Mr. Reagan also appears, by emphasizing to Hispanic-Americans his opposition to racial quotas, to be using Hispanic voters to isolate blacks in their support for such standards and their complaint that Mr. Reagan's policies have been unfair to the poor and minorities.

After consistently appealing to Hispanic voters by trumpeting the "shared values" he has with them, particularly prayer in public schools and opposition to abortion, Mr. Reagan has been talking about quotas in recent weeks.

White House aides acknowledge that this is part of a "minor effort" to keep liberal Republicans and moderate white Democrats from rejecting the president as being a racist.

"It's old-style politics," said Enrique Valenzuela, Democratic National Committee director of state, county and local programs. "You get the copious side split in two and get them going in different directions. Then they lose sight of the common goal — getting Ronald Reagan out of office."

However, Dr. Tiro del Junco, head of the Republican National Hispanic Assembly, said blacks and Hispanic-Americans are unnatural allies forced together by the Democrats.

"The Democrats are racists to suggest that blacks and Hispanics join hands," said Mr. del Junco, who was chairman of the California Republican Party while Mr. Reagan was governor. "The Democrats have brainwashed the blacks with their liberal ideas."

Three Decades of Change. These were women whose peak childbearing years occurred during the Depression, when birthrates fell dramatically.

The bureau, in a review of studies and census figures compiled over the past 30 years, said that a delay in having children has substantially reduced family size. The fertility rate has dropped to "well below the level needed for natural replacement of the population," from an average of 2.3 to 1.8 children for each woman, officials said.

An increasing proportion of women are employed, the report

based SSX-4, which probably will be able to hit targets 900 miles away, according to Western estimates.

Senior U.S. officials said, however, that the Kremlin had intended for years to deploy its new missiles as replacements for older Frog, Scud and SS-12 missiles.

These officials contended that the Kremlin is trying to intimidate U.S. allies and exploit anxieties in Western Europe by threatening weapon deployments it had been planning anyway.

In the increasingly complicated debates about nuclear-arms control, certain weapons have come to symbolize specific U.S.-Soviet confrontations.

The new Soviet SS-20 missile, for example, has come to symbolize the stalemate at the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces negotiations in Geneva to limit U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

These negotiations involve weapons like the SS-20, with its range of up to 3,000 miles, targeted on Western Europe.

The Soviet Union already has more than 350 SS-20s, each of which carries three nuclear warheads. They can be shifted between the European and Asian portions of the Soviet Union.

To counter this Soviet threat, NATO alliance is about to start deploying the first of 572 new single-warhead Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe unless an agreement can be reached first in Geneva. Such an agreement is now seen as extremely unlikely.

It appears likely that the new generation of shorter-range Soviet missiles is about to take on a similar symbolic importance. These missiles are judged to be more accurate and reliable than those they replace. Some also have longer ranges. All of them are believed able to fire either atomic or conventional warheads.

According to Pentagon and other sources, the SS-21 is meant to replace the old Frog missiles, about 250 of which have been deployed for many years in the six countries allied with the Soviet Union in the Warsaw Pact: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

Pentagon analysts say they believe that nuclear warheads for these missiles are always in custody of Soviet authorities, probably in and around the missile sites in Eastern Europe.

The short-range SS-21s began appearing with Soviet units inside the Soviet Union in the mid-1970s. But so far they have been deployed in only one Warsaw Pact country, East Germany.

Between 30 and 50 are believed to be in East Germany now, with the Soviet Union adding about four new missile launchers each month.

The SS-22 missile is meant to replace the Scud, about 300 of which are believed to be deployed throughout Eastern Europe. However, the SS-22 so far has been spotted by U.S. intelligence only inside the Soviet Union.

The new weapon, like the older Scud, is meant to move along with Soviet Army units as they approach the front lines. But the SS-22's 300-mile range is about 120 miles longer than the Scud's.

The SS-22 missile, meant to replace the older SS-12, is being watched especially closely by U.S. experts.

The 100 SS-12s currently deployed have always been just inside Soviet borders, from where they still can hit Western targets, rather than in Eastern Europe. Officials are watching to see if Moscow puts the replacement SS-22s in other countries instead.



FINAL TRIBUTE — Clergymen pay their respects to Cardinal Terence J. Cooke, the archbishop of New York, during his funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Manhattan. Cardinal Cooke died last week at 62 after refusing aggressive chemotherapy for leukemia.

## White House Hopes to Replace Watt By November; Foes Seek Policy Shift

By Philip Shabecoff  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials said that the formal process of selecting a successor for Interior Secretary James G. Watt, who resigned Sunday, would begin Tuesday and that an effort would be made to have a new secretary on the job before Congress takes its Thanksgiving recess in November.

But leaders of environmental groups said Monday they would fight the confirmation of any nominee who did not pledge to reverse what they described as the Reagan administration's anti-environmental policies.

They said the records of most of the people who have been mentioned for the post indicated that their approach to issues would be essentially those of Mr. Watt, who sought to transfer large amounts of public land and resources to private developers.

Among those under consideration, one of the White House officials said Monday, are Clifford P. Hansen, a former Republican senator from Wyoming; John J. Rhodes of Arizona, a former Republican leader of the House of Representatives; and Representative Manuel Lujan Jr., Republican of New Mexico. The official said, however, that

other names were likely to be added.

Democratic politicians and environmental groups said Monday that they planned to make Mr. Watt's environmental record an issue in next year's presidential campaign.

"In 1984, Ronald Reagan will be held accountable for Jim Watt," said Charles T. Mann, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, "just as he will be held accountable for Anne Burford and their reckless policies that have heaped abuse on our environment."

Anne McGill Burford resigned as administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency last winter amid congressional investigations into charges of mismanagement of her agency's hazardous waste programs.

Mr. Watt submitted his resignation to the president after he characterized one of his advisory boards as being balanced by saying, "I have a black, I have a woman, two Jews and a cripple." That remark, which Mr. Watt later apologized for, noting that it came in the course of praising the newly appointed panel, raised protests across the country and complaints by Republicans in Congress that Mr. Watt had become a liability to his party.

As the former head of a conservative legal foundation representing corporations that fought environmental and conservation laws, Mr. Watt was a storm center virtually from the time he was nominated for the interior post, though he was supported by many people, especially in the West, who favored his policies of encouraging the economic development of public resources.

Mr. Watt will continue at his post until a successor is named, the president said Sunday. The interior secretary is now vacationing at a ranch in Santa Ynez, California.

Mr. Watt's spokesman, Douglas Baldwin, said that if not for his remark about the advisory board, Mr. Watt probably would have stayed on "for a while more."

Jim was emphatic he did not want to cause any political harm to the president and was afraid that this controversy might do that," Mr. Baldwin said.

He said Mr. Watt had prepared his letter of resignation late last week when he felt it would be "in the best interest of the president and himself."

Meanwhile, leaders of environmental groups said they did not expect significant changes in the administration's environmental and conservation policies.

"We have been saying for two years that they are Reagan's policies, not Watt's," said Rafe Pomeroy, president of Friends of the Earth.

Mr. Pomeroy noted that all of the presidential appointees at the Interior Department except for Mr. Watt were still in place. This, he noted, was in contrast to the environmental agency, where virtually every political appointee left along with Mrs. Burford.

"The important question is the direction the president will go in the replacement of Watt," said Gaylord Nelson, the former senator from Wisconsin who is now chairman of the Wilderness Society. "Will he go the route of naming a Ruckelshaus, or will he go the route of appointing someone who basically agrees with Watt?"

Mr. Nelson named William D. Ruckelshaus, a moderate Republican with a record generally endorsed by environmentalists, to replace Mrs. Burford as head of the EPA.

Mr. Watt is the latest of several high-level Reagan administration appointees who have left their posts under fire. In addition to Mrs. Burford, Alexander M. Haig Jr. resigned as secretary of state amid reports of sharp clashes with the White House over his efforts to control foreign policy, and Richard V. Allen left as national security adviser after it was disclosed he had accepted two wristwatches from Japanese friends.

Other Reagan Cabinet officers have left for routine reasons, including Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis, Energy Secretary James B. Edwards, and Richard S. Schweiker, the secretary of Health and Human Services.

## Tentative Settlement On Love Canal Reached

New York Times Service

BUFFALO, New York — A tentative settlement on billions of dollars in lawsuits has been reached by Occidental Petroleum Corp. and former residents of the chemically contaminated Love Canal area of Niagara Falls, according to both sides.

Announcement of the accord was made here Monday by lawyers representing 1,300 plaintiffs in a suit against the former Hooker Chemical Co., the City of Niagara Falls, the Niagara Falls Board of Education and Niagara County. A similar announcement was issued in Los Angeles, at the headquarters of Occidental Petroleum, Hooker's parent company.

No dollar figures were released by parties to the suit. The final agreement must be approved in U.S. District Court here and by the plaintiffs.

The lawyers making the announcement said they represented 95 percent of the lawsuits. Other major cases, which were filed by the state and the federal governments, are pending.

Announcement of the offer to settle the case was made by two lawyers, Richard Lippes of Buffalo and Stanley Grossman of Niagara Falls.

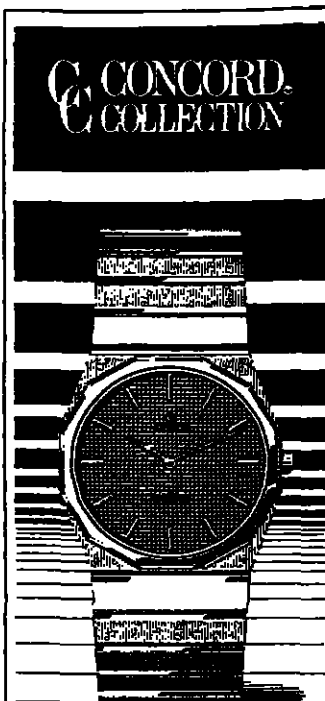
In a statement they said, "After long and difficult discussions with the defendant, we have finally reached a point at which we feel they have offered a sum of money which we are prepared to present to the court for approval and to recommend to our clients a settlement of their claims."

The claims asked for a total of \$16 billion. Mr. Lippes said \$13 billion represented \$10 million in punitive-damage claims filed by each plaintiff. He would not say how much each was offered in the tentative accord.

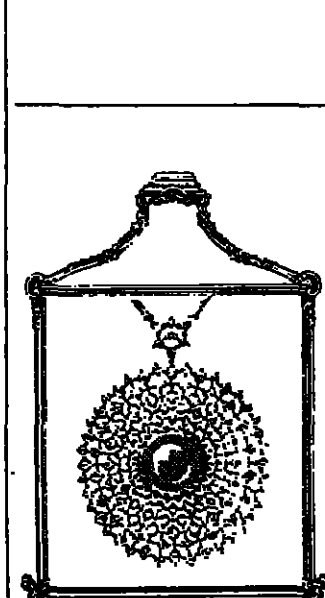
Michael Reichgott, a local spokesman for Hooker, now the Occidental Chemical Corp., said his company would pay a self-insurance claim of just under \$6 million. A further amount he would not specify would come from insurance companies. "We're going to stand by our past statements that we acted responsibly in the Love Canal situation, and that facts support it," he said.

Love Canal was a turn-of-the-century industrial project that became a dump for chemical waste from the Hooker complex in Niagara Falls in the late 1940s and early 1950s. After 1952, when the land was purchased for a school, a neighborhood grew up around the site, two sewers were built through it, and a road was dug into its clay cap.

century industrial project that became a dump for chemical waste from the Hooker complex in Niagara Falls in the late 1940s and early 1950s. After 1952, when the land was purchased for a school, a neighborhood grew up around the site, two sewers were built through it, and a road was dug into its clay cap.



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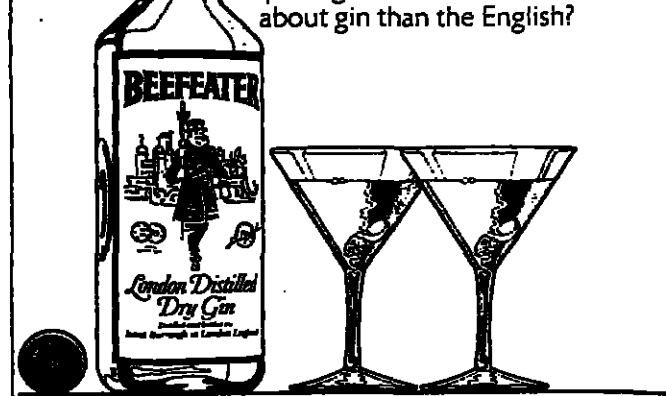
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## ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL: A TALE OF TWO MARTINIS.

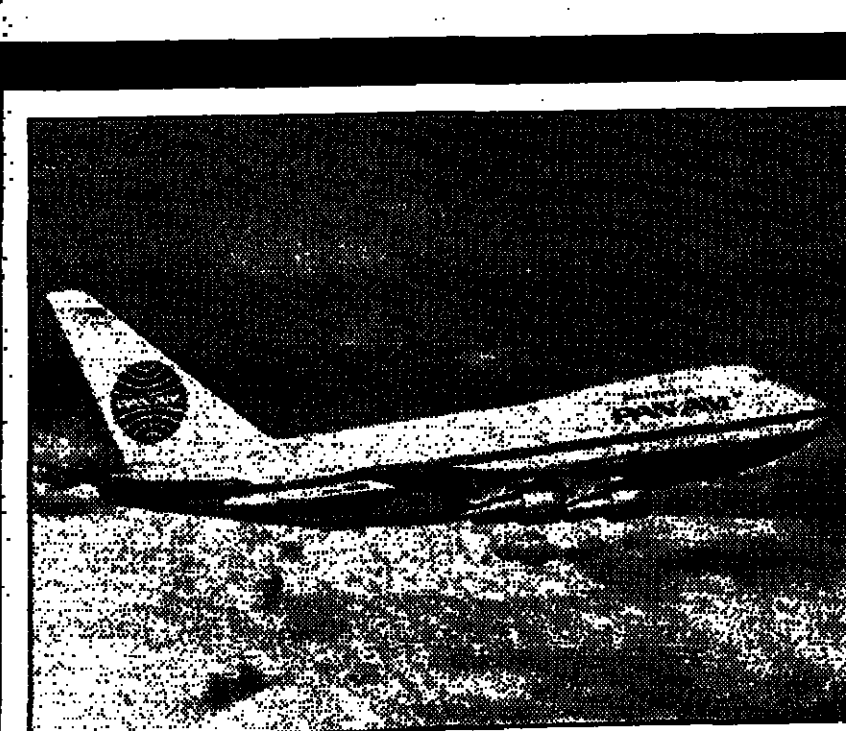
Concerning affairs of state, these two great statesmen were frequently of a single mind. But in the mixing of dry martinis, there was a parting of the ways.

FDR enjoyed his dry martini in the then traditional manner: two parts gin to one part vermouth. Sir Winston, his friend and ally, acknowledged the traditional role of vermouth merely by glancing at the vermouth bottle as he poured the gin.

History would appear to be on Churchill's side. Which is not surprising. After all, who knows more about gin than the English?



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## Gandhi Said to Be Considering Early Indian General Elections

By William K. Stevens  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A conviction is growing among politicians here that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will call national elections next February or March, nearly a year before she is required to do so.

Many feel that Mrs. Gandhi will go the country early to take advantage of a resurgence in her prestige from the losses that her Congress-I Party suffered in some state elections earlier this year.

Another and perhaps a more basic reason for calling early elections is that the first good monsoon in three years has produced a bumper summer grain crop across the country, creating relative prosperity and well-being in the countryside and villages, where most voters live.

What the situation will be a year from now is uncertain, these politicians point out, and Mrs. Gandhi is therefore likely to act while conditions are most favorable. Those close to the prime minister's inner circle say that she has not yet made a decision and is getting advice both for and against an early election.

Both Mrs. Gandhi and her son Rajiv, who has taken a leading role in Congress-I Party affairs, have said that elections will not be held until the constitutionally mandated date of January 1985, five years after Mrs. Gandhi was last elected.

Following the losses by Congress-I in state elections in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh last Jan-

uary, two chief ministers have been dismissed, in the states of Maharashtra and Bihar, apparently to help erase an image of the party as a preserve of nest-featherers, crooks and hacks.

Party workers are being recruited by the thousands, seminars in modern political methods and tactics are being conducted, and party investigators are fanning out across the country to take a hard look at how well the governments and officials in the 15 of India's 22 states controlled by Mrs. Gandhi's party are living up to the promises made by the party during the last parliamentary elections in 1980.

Last week, Mrs. Gandhi dismissed the government in the state of Punjab, where more than 175 persons have died during the last 14 months in connection with agitation by militant Sikhs, who want greater political autonomy. The takeover by the central government, which is legal under the Indian Constitution, was Mrs. Gandhi's first apparent attempt to assert effective control over the situation.

If the move succeeds, she could go into an election claiming to have brought the two most unstable areas of the country — Assam in the northeast and Punjab in the northwest — under some sort of control.

The opposition parties are gearing up for possible elections, too. This week in Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, opposition leaders met to continue a joint effort against Mrs. Gandhi that began after her

party's defeats in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. So far, two coalitions have been formed.

Some politicians are convinced that Mrs. Gandhi will wait until 1985. Those who are advising her along these lines point out that the longer the opposition is allowed to talk, the more likely it is to fall into squabbling.

This line of thinking also holds that Mrs. Gandhi's government has built up grain stocks to the point where bad monsoons no longer mean starvation and that they are therefore no longer the indicator of political planning that they once were.

Furthermore, some who are engaged in the effort to improve the party's image say that the more time there is to do that, the better. One such official, who is close to the party's high command, said that if the election were held today, the party would win a smaller percentage than the two-thirds majority it now holds in the lower house of Parliament. Chances of maintaining the two-thirds dominance would be greater in 1985, he said.

Another line of thinking favors holding the elections as scheduled in 1985 in the hope of obtaining a two-thirds majority in the upper house of Parliament. With an assured two-thirds majority in each house, Mrs. Gandhi would be able to amend the constitution to create a presidential system of government, as some politicians believe she might like to do, with herself as president and her son as prime minister.



**SITTING ON ITS TAIL** — A Boeing 747 cargo jet swerved off the runway Tuesday at Frankfurt's international airport when its cargo shifted during takeoff. None of the five persons aboard the jumbo jet, which is owned by the Flying Tiger Line, was injured.

## France Demands That Libya Explain Why It Prevents Group From Leaving

Reuters

PARIS — The External Relations Ministry summoned Libya's envoy Tuesday to explain why his country was preventing 37 French citizens from leaving Tripoli.

A ministry spokesman used what diplomats said was unusually strong language to condemn a move Sunday by Libyan immigration authorities, who stopped the French travelers from boarding a Paris-bound flight and took away their passports.

No explanation of the action was given, and the ministry spokesman said Tuesday: "The French government considers the case of the French citizens prevented from leaving Tripoli as a serious matter and an unacceptable situation."

A correspondent for the Paris

daily Le Matin, who was among the group, quoted official sources in Tripoli as saying none of the 1,700 French nationals living and working in Libya would be allowed to leave. The External Relations Ministry said, "No official Libyan statement corroborates the speculation that French people other than the 37 prevented from leaving are involved."

The ministry spokesman refused to link the Libyan action with the arrest of a suspected Libyan guerrilla in Paris last week, saying: "This situation cannot, in our view, have any connection with any other affair whatsoever."

On Friday, French police arrested Rashid Said Mohammed Abdullah, 34, a Libyan national who is wanted on an international arrest

warrant issued by a magistrate in Milan on charges of murder and illegal possession of arms. French newspapers have connected the two incidents, some calling the 37 French citizens "hostages" being held until Mr. Abdullah's release.

Libya's diplomatic representative in Paris, Said Areba Hafiana, was received at the External Relations Ministry on Monday, but diplomatic sources said no explanation of the Libyan action was forthcoming.

As a result, the sources said, Mr. Hafiana was summoned to explain his country's action Tuesday and at the same time the ministry said External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson would contact Libya's secretary for foreign liaison, Abdel Ati Obeidi.

## Iran Renews Its Threat To Block Oil From Gulf

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iran has renewed its threat to close the Gulf, cutting off about a sixth of the noncommunist world's oil supplies, if Iraq disrupts Iranian oil exports, the Iranian news agency reported Tuesday.

The agency said the warning was given in a statement by the parliamentary speaker, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani.

It was the first official declaration of Iranian policy on the Gulf war since reports Friday that France had gone ahead with the delivery to Baghdad of five Super Etendard fighter-bombers armed with Exocet air-to-surface missiles.

"The Persian Gulf is secure as long as Iran has normal activities of the export of oil through this waterway. If any power — Saddam or the superpowers — tried to deprive Iran of exporting the oil, then the Persian Gulf has no importance to us," Mr. Rafsanjani was quoted as saying. He was referring to Saddam Hussein, the president of Iraq.

The agency added that Mr. Rafsanjani "said that Iran has the capability of blocking the Persian Gulf and it will do so in case the export of Iranian oil is hindered."

Iran has said foreign media were trying to provoke it by reporting it had threatened to close the Gulf if the planes were delivered. The news agency said Tehran had in fact threatened to act if the planes were actually used to interfere with Iranian oil exports.

It said Mr. Rafsanjani was speaking Monday night after a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council, which sets Iranian war policy. He represents Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, on the council.

Iraq already has Exocet missiles, but so far has been able to fire them only from slow-moving helicopters. The Super Etendards would give the Iraqis much greater speed and range for possible attacks on Iranian facilities.

Fitted with the Exocets, the planes present a threat to Iran's oil-loading terminal at Kharg Island, which has so far survived attacks with other weapons, and to international tankers in the Gulf.

Iraq could theoretically halt Iran's oil exports of around 1.7 million barrels per day by attacking Kharg Island or by hitting a foreign tanker, thereby frightening away other Iran-bound shipping.

Current oil exports through the Gulf amount to about eight million barrels daily. Iranian military action closed the Gulf to Iraqi exports early in the war.

Mr. Rafsanjani, accusing France of "international political black-

mail," said Iran did not want to have to close the Gulf. But the news agency quoted him as saying, "If our enemies think that by resorting to provocations... they could force us to give up... our demands, it is impossible."

Iran has demanded the removal of the Iraqi president and his Ba'ath government before contemplating peace. Other conditions include a return to pre-war borders and the payment of billions of dollars in war reparations.

Western diplomats say France believes the Iranians are bluffing in their threat to close the Gulf. French officials have said the planes will change the military balance in Iraq's favor, and force Ayatollah Khomeini's government to the negotiating table after three years of fighting.

On the basis of present U.S. policy, the United States would be expected to intervene, militarily if necessary, to prevent the crisis ensuing from a complete cutoff of Gulf oil and maintain free passage through the Strait of Hormuz.

## Dutch Starfighter Crashes

The Associated Press

RAVENSTEIN, Netherlands — A Dutch Air Force F-104 Starfighter crashed Tuesday near this eastern Dutch town after touching another Starfighter while flying in formation, the Defense Ministry said. The pilot ejected safely. It was the 40th Dutch Air Force Starfighter crash since the fighter came into service in 1962. Nineteen pilots have been killed in the crashes.

## California Man Turned Model Planes Into Potent Weapon of War for Israel

By Robert Lindsey  
New York Times Service

REDONDA BEACH, California — On the boat where he lives, not many miles from the orphanage where he grew up, Al Ellis said now when he recalls the jokes some of his friends used to make about his preoccupation with toy airplanes.

In Salt Lake City this summer, Mr. Ellis was honored by the Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems, a technical society, for having been the "driving force" behind the development of "the first mini-RPV to be successfully deployed operationally anywhere in the world."

What the citation did not mention, was that the RPV — or remotely piloted vehicle — that evolved from Mr. Ellis's model airplanes had played a vital, possibly decisive role in last year's Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Moshe Arens, the Israeli defense minister, has called his work "a pioneering effort of the first magnitude."

Mr. Ellis is credited with originating a concept that allowed the Israeli military to guide tiny, unmanned, gasoline-powered aircraft over the Bekaa Valley and silently launch an offensive that resulted in a stunning defeat for Syria.

The United States has spent almost a decade and \$500 million to develop a similar RPV. It is still not operational. Mr. Ellis and a few of his friends, in the United States and Israel, designed and flew their radio-controlled aircraft in a few months for a few thousand dollars.

Mr. Ellis, who is in his early 50s, was born in Los Angeles and along with four brothers and a sister was raised in Southern California's Vista Del Mar Jewish orphanage.

After winning a Purple Heart on Okinawa during World War II, he joined Israel's side in the Jewish-Arab fighting of 1948, running refugees and guns into the new country and serving in its fledgling navy.

Later, he returned with an Israeli bride to California, completed work on an aeronautical engineering degree at the University of California at Los Angeles and went to work in the aerospace industry.

In 1967, after the Six-Day War, he returned to Israel to join an urgent effort to develop a jet fighter, the Kfir, for the state-owned Israel Aircraft Industries.

Mr. Ellis, who has dual Israeli-



Al Ellis

U.S. citizenship, was one of scores of American technical experts, most of them Jewish, who went to Israel after France and several other countries refused to send military exports following the 1967 war.

In their spare time, Mr. Ellis said, he and three aviation-minded friends — Yehuda Manor, Shlomo Barak and Ezra Dotan — decided to design model airplanes that they could sell in America.

After this project was abandoned, Mr. Ellis had another idea: modifying a remote-controlled model airplane for military use so that it could serve as a platform for

a television camera and as a decoy to confuse enemy air defenses.

He said he became convinced that a highly maneuverable model plane with a wing span of about 12 feet (3.6 meters), an operating altitude of up to 5,000 feet, a range of 60 miles (96 kilometers), and a top speed of 100 mph could be built for about \$25,000 and provide Israel with what engineers call "real time," or virtually instantaneous, photographic intelligence from above enemy lines.

In 1974, Mr. Ellis and his three colleagues built and flew a prototype of their airplane made of balsa wood and plastic.

Among the people he credits with getting the craft into the air are Nick Zurok, a Smithtown, New York, model airplane designer who built the airframe, and Herbert Adise of Hempstead, New York, who conducted aerodynamic studies useful in the design.

Mr. Ellis and his principal partners took their design to his employer, Israel Aircraft Industries, but it was not interested in the concept.

Subsequently, he persuaded officials of a privately owned Israeli electronics company, Tadiran, to pursue the idea, and it retained him as a consultant and told him to bring his dream to fruition.

Mr. Ellis left Israel in 1977, after the first operational model, called the Mastiff I, had entered production.

He now sells aircraft electronic equipment for an aerospace company.

## U.S. Commission Members Meet With Nicaraguan Rebel

Washington Post Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Members of the U.S. bipartisan commission on Central America, in an apparent change of plans, met Tuesday with a leading member of a rebel group fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

The rebel leader, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, met with three members of the commission and with Representative Jim Wright, a Texas Democrat and the House majority leader. Mr. Robelo is a key leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, the Costa Rican-based group that has been credited with several military actions against the Nicaraguan government, which the United States opposes.

Commission officials had previously said they did not intend to talk with rebels during their seven-day tour of Central America and Panama. The commission chairman, Henry A. Kissinger, said Tuesday morning that "we are not meeting in any country with people who are engaged in guerrilla war-

## Costa Rica Seeks U.S. Aid

Vice President Alberto Falt

Costa Rica called on the United States on Tuesday to pay \$1 billion a year for the next 10 years to keep the country's problems from leading to violence, Reuters reported from the capital, San Jose.

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## Court Overturns Death Sentence For U.S. Soldier

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Court of Military Appeals on Tuesday overturned the death sentence of an army soldier convicted of murder and rape in West Germany, saying the death penalty procedures did not satisfy constitutional requirements.

Army Pfc. Wyatt L. Matthews, convicted at Camp Algiers in West Germany of stabbing a camp librarian, Phyllis Villanova, to death, is at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on death row.

In its ruling, the appellate court said, "The death penalty procedures did not satisfy the constitutional requirement that court members make specific findings of individualized aggravating circumstances."

The court dismissed 14 other defense motions but also ruled that the accused could be resentenced to death "if adequate procedures were adopted within 90 days."

Mr. Matthews' lawyer, Anthony List, said, "Without a doubt, it's a victory. There are significant ramifications on others on death row who were all convicted under the same statute."



## ARTS / LEISURE

# Toronto, Now Canada's Biggest City, Composers Trade Cursors on Computer Music

## Is Still Groping for a Sense of Identity

By Douglas Martin  
New York Times Service

TORONTO — You can still go to the old places here — those saloons with their separate gentlemen's and ladies' entrances, where the endless glasses of draft beer come in even numbers.

"Each drinker is an island unto himself," said a patron of the Wheatheaf, founded in 1849 and Toronto's oldest bar. "Ontario may be the Scotland that was."

There is also the Elm Grove Tavern, where the locals remember a man walking in six or seven years ago, shooting a customer and then strolling to another bar across the street to order a beer and wait for the police. Or the Edgewater, which a regular calls "the last bastion of the bouffant" and where old men in tuques timelessly chew on tobacco and the world's problems. Or the Winchester, where a makeshift country band sometimes forgets the words.

But the old places form a vision of the past. A collective view owing much to Presbyterianism held that drinking was something not a little disreputable that the sinful were doubtless going to do anyway. At least they could do it in the dark.

Today they're selling beer even at the ballpark. Half the residents of greater Toronto, which with a population of three million people is Canada's biggest city, come from other countries, and 56 languages are spoken here.

From the Italians' bocce courts to the raucous colors of the houses of the Portuguese to the sometimes fatal violence between recent Chinese and Vietnamese immigrants, the peculiarly Canadian variations of English tradition no longer seem as relevant.

The change was sharply evident in a major series on ethnicity re-

cently printed in The Toronto Star: An installment was devoted to the British. Winston's, the restaurant most favored by old money and the newly important, is owned by John Arena, who was born a pauper in southern Italy and has to leave school in the third grade.

Toronto has confused outsiders ever since the first white man to appear, Étienne Brûlé, was eaten by Indians in the early 17th century.

Nonetheless, there is a school of thought that the only place to see Toronto clearly is from the outside. Canadians are both drawn and repelled. The owner of a store in rural Nova Scotia fled Toronto years ago but keeps returning for cultural events; the Vancouver television producer was ineluctably drawn to the nation's media center but damns its infuriating smugness, and the Alberta oilman declares that Torontonians care only about low energy prices, but comes to Toronto banks for loans.

"Personally, I always think of Toronto as a big fat rich girl who has lots of money, but no idea how to make herself attractive," wrote Robertson Davies, a noted author who nonetheless lives here.

If this peculiar ambivalence seems reminiscent of American attitudes toward New York, it is hardly a novel thought. In a recent contest on how best to improve the city, an artist and real estate developer, Charles Pachter, suggested "reduced air fares to New York."

It is, indeed, intriguing how Torontonians flock to the restaurant Joe Allen, an almost exact copy of the original on 46th Street in Manhattan. But it is hardly surprising, from draft dodgers to executives, Toronto is home to more Americans than any city outside the United States.

"The New York connection stands us in good stead," John Maxwell, proprietor, said. But he cannot refrain from one criticism. "New York is much chattier. This is such an insecure place with so little sense of itself."

Jane Jacobs, the intellectual who changed the way the world thought about its cities, moved to Toronto from New York more than a decade ago and might beg to differ. "Here is the most hopeful and healthy city in North America, still unmanaged, still with options," she wrote in 1970.

The other day she and other experts came to a conference at the Royal York Hotel, a large gray stone fortress that was the biggest hotel in the British Empire when it opened in 1929, to discuss how things are going.

Bigger, it seems, is still not necessarily better. "The meaner buildings are, the more expensive they are," she said.

Unlike some other participants, however, she balked at suggestions that the metallic skyscrapers dominating Toronto's prickly skyline are an unpardonable affront.

"We can't trust ourselves," she said, arguing that tastes change and that yesterday's laughable gingerbread houses are today's Victorian treasures.

In practice, Pierre Berton, the writer, suggested that this meant setting the goal of preserving the commonplace, with the thought that the outstanding will take care of itself. "It is the ordinary buildings that remind us of the past, that remind us of our own idyllic childhoods," he said.

The blossoming of Toronto is generally assumed to have come partly at the expense of Montreal, which has lost people, jobs and companies.

By Peter Coy  
The Associated Press

ROCHESTER, New York — The latest computer software can manipulate binary numbers into any sound from the clash of a cymbal to a violin vibrato, and many composers are grappling with how to make good use of their new tools.

"It's as if somebody just discovered that a vibrating string made sound," said Don Buchla of Berkeley, California, a composer who has made computer instruments since the 1960s.

Buchla was interviewed at the four-day, 1983 International Computer Music Conference, which ended Monday at the University of Rochester's Eastman School of Music.

The conference was held in Venice last year and will be held in Paris next year.

More than 400 experts from around the world took part. Computer music has existed since the late 1950s, when Max Matthews invented an "acoustic compiler" at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey.

Composers have a far greater range of techniques from which to choose now, but several conferees questioned how many people combine the computer wizardry and musical ear to use them well.

"The real problems are the usual ones — who's making interesting music?" noted Elie Yarden, a professor at Bard College near Poughkeepsie.

Four concerts in Eastman's Kilbourn Hall gave a taste of the latest developments in the field.

Carla Scarlatti of the University of Illinois took the stage in a sleeveless black leotard and a calf-length gold lamé culotte and played harp to the accompaniment of a taped computer synthesis of whooshes, tinkles, whistles and twangs.

She called the piece "Lysogeny," which she said "describes the relationship between certain types of viruses and the bacterial cells which they infect."

The stage was as bare as "Pharisee Structure Seven" played from speakers. Gary Nelson of Oberlin College Conservatory of Music in Ohio described his piece, which evoked lost crescendos passing in the night, as a study in directed motion.

"It would be nice to have a piece like this performed live," he said, but he explained that no musician could possibly duplicate the complex phrasings and rapid transitions he programmed into it.

The keynote speaker, James Andrew Moorer of Lucasfilm Audio Studio, complained that programming has become too complex for most musicians.

Moorer, who prepared the computerized sound effects for the three "Star Wars" movies, noted that one wrong instruction in a thousand-line program can produce gibberish.

"Sometimes it's funny," he said, "and sometimes it's horrifying."

Allan Schindler, head of Eastman's computer music program since 1978 and the organizer of the conference, said, "Composers who have something to say don't want to spend two years of their lives becoming computer scientists."

"Seriously doing computer music means doing mostly computers, with a little music," added Christopher Fry of Voice Processing Corp. in Cambridge, Massachusetts, who wore a tall velvet top hat to the conference.

Fry said help is on the way. The next generation of computers will be programmable using intuitive concepts like pitch and tone, rather than long series of numbers.

"Most musicians have a fear of

computers, and that's sad," Fry said. "As computers get better, it will be possible for musicians to use them with less training."

Advances in the understanding of sound production have enabled composers to mimic the sound of cellos, double basses and piccolos with almost uncanny accuracy.

But Buchla, among others, argues that computer music pioneers

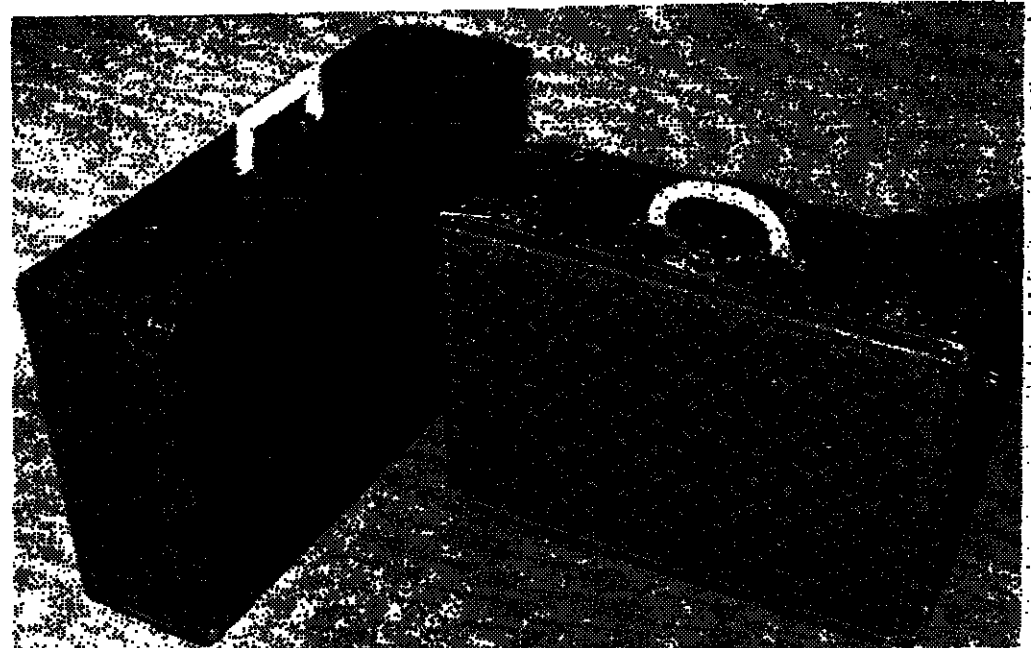
should free themselves from traditional concepts of acoustic instruments, notes and harmonies.

"The history of the development of music is loaded with alien forms and alien sounds," Buchla said. "I'm not even sure that the aesthetic acoustic experience that we call music has to be pleasurable — that is, beautiful."

But Moorer said composers

should guard against making sounds that are mathematically fascinating but esoteric. "I'd hate to think we're going to get to the point where reading the score is much more interesting than listening to the music itself," he said.

Sheridan Morley will resume his London theater column in two weeks.



New luggage (left) drops the famed, some say irksome, monogram covering.

## Vuitton Does Some Name Dropping

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For the first time since 1959, Louis Vuitton is introducing new luggage, and for lovers of the status symbol it comes as a shock. The "LV" logo is no longer repeated ad infinitum.

Made by hand, and in sober, dark red, pin-check fabric, the new suitcases are streamlined, with a minimalist, high-tech look. The old ones were strong enough, which was one of their best traits, but these are almost indestructible. They are covered with a fabric that is woven instead of printed and reinforced by a Du Pont fiber, Kevlar, which is said to be seven times stronger than steel. The old-fashioned brass hinges have been replaced by modern snap-on binders. The handle is still square-shaped and in traditional cowhide. The name Louis Vuitton or the initials appear 12 times, including at the four corners.

One thing has not changed: this new luggage is almost as heavy as the old, which was plenty heavy. To this, a company spokesman said, "How do you expect a strong bag to be light?" Each suitcase has the owner's name and identification number hidden under a metal plate at one of the corners. A customer also has a personal lock number and the same key opens all his luggage. If a key is lost, another can be ordered at any of 50 Vuitton boutiques, whether in Osaka, Geneva or Los Angeles. The new luggage is priced more or less the same as the old, 4,000 to 8,000 francs (about \$500 to \$1,000).

The firm, which was founded in 1854 by Louis Vuitton — a sturdy man who reportedly walked all the way from his native Jura mountains to Paris — launched the new line Tuesday at a cocktail party in the Vuitton building, 78 bis Avenue Marceau, whose peach walls are decorated with 1911 murals.

But why new luggage when the current monogrammed line is so popular that antique Vuitton steamer trunks are fetching astronomical prices at flea markets and current ones are selling at a rate of \$100 million a year?

"Because," a spokesman for the house said, "it's always been Vuitton's policy to keep up with the times. We're trying to introduce luggage that reflect new needs and

new technology. Trans-Atlantic liners and the Orient Express are all very well but they belong to the past. Today, you don't go around the world in 80 days, but in less than 80 hours."

"Challenge" after the challenge: races for the 1983 America's Cup, of which Vuitton was a sponsor.

For this austere house, the introduction of new luggage has not been an easy, high-headed adventure. Fads and fashion are unknown concepts here, one is sternly told. For the last four years, the board of directors, which includes a couple of Louis Vuitton's great-granddaughters' husbands, put three design groups to work. A German, Helmut Esslinger, designed the structure; an Italian, Clio Castelli, gave the fabric structure, and in France, Solus Design proceeded with the industrial production.

Asked if they were not afraid that customers would be turned off by this new and sober Vuitton look, the spokesman said: "No, we hope this will appeal to different sensitivities. Businessmen on the move and the young generation should go for it because it is sleek and modern. Women and the establishment will probably stay with the old luggage."

The establishment has stayed with Vuitton a long time. In 1869, the sultan of Egypt ordered Vuitton trunks with trays for carrying fresh fruit. In 1875, the explorer Serpung de Brazza left for the Congo with a Vuitton convertible trunk-bed. In 1927, after his solo Atlantic flight, Charles Lindbergh ordered two Vuitton suitcases for his return journey — by ship. Vuitton also supplied glamorous travelers — including Coco Chanel, Sacha Guitry, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Marlene Dietrich and Leopold Stokowski, who ordered a custom-made chest with bookshelves, file cabinet and a table to spread his music.

Vuitton's popularity did not always reach the masses, as it does today. For decades, it catered to a clublike clientele. The uninitiated even found the brown luggage with all those LVs ugly. Things turned around after 1959 when Vuitton introduced soft luggage, including the so-called "Speedy," a small, zippered bag that doubles as a handbag, which became their best-

seller. Suddenly, the monogrammed luggage became a status symbol and a familiar sight at airports. It also became easily identifiable to customs inspectors.

All this explains why Vuitton felt like moving on to new products. Exasperation at being so heavily copied is another reason. "It will be awfully hard to copy this new luggage," the spokesman said, although Vuitton is supposed to have started his monogrammed fabric in 1896 because he too was exasperated by imitations.)

Together with the launching of new luggage, Vuitton will open its museum to the public. Situated on the first floor, it will take visitors back to the days of traveling by coach, when trunks were elaborate black and bumpy boxes that doubled as seats. Among the memorabilia on display is a custom-made shoe trunk made for Lily Pons and the silver picnic hamper commissioned by the maharajah of Baroda in 1926. Vuitton still takes custom orders, one of the latest being a steamer trunk with stereo equipment.

Another interesting retrospective in Paris, with the accent also on quality craftsmanship, is on until Nov. 26 at the Hotel de la Monnaie, 11 Quai de Conti. It was put together by the Comité Colbert, in connection with the 300th anniversary of the death of Louis XIV's finance minister. The committee is an association of 34 deluxe houses such as Dior, Hermès, Portofino, Lalique, Lanvin and Hennessy, and includes major pieces from all these houses' private collections — such as an ornament of lapis lazuli, coral, jade, onyx and diamonds created by Boucheron for the 1923 Arts Deco exhibition. Hermès' so-called "Kelly" bag, made famous by the late Princess Grace, and tiny gloves that were made for the dolls of Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret of England. Entrance fee is 10 francs.

## Pikes Peak Will Keep 2 Spotlights

The Associated Press

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado — The Colorado Springs City Council approved a plan for two spotlights to permanently illuminate the top of Pikes Peak.

The fights had been placed atop the 14,000-foot landmark for a monthlong trial after an emotional three-hour meeting with residents angry about the original proposal to string 18 amber sodium vapor lights on the mountain.

The \$15,300 set of lights had been donated to the city by Al Hill of Colorado Springs.

Putting lights on Pikes Peak was "like putting something on the American flag or the Statue of Liberty," said Murray Ross, one of the protesters.

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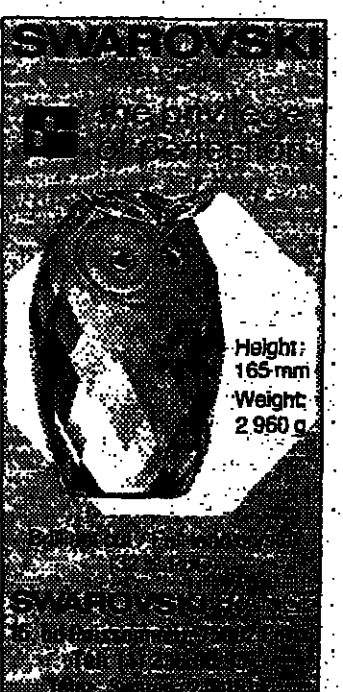
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12/83	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	164	65%	32%	32%	+1/8	+1/8
1/84	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	176	70%	33%	33%	+1/8	+1/8
2/84	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	188	75%	34%	34%	+1/8	+1/8
3/84	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	200	80%	35%	35%	+1/8	+1/8
4/84	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	212	85%	36%	36%	+1/8	+1/8
5/84	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	224	90%	37%	37%	+1/8	+1/8
6/84	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	236	95%	38%	38%	+1/8	+1/8
7/84	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	248	100%	39%	39%	+1/8	+1/8
8/84	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	260	105%	40%	40%	+1/8	+1/8
9/84	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	272	110%	41%	41%	+1/8	+1/8
10/84	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	284	115%	42%	42%	+1/8	+1/8
11/84	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	296	120%	43%	43%	+1/8	+1/8
12/84	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	308	125%	44%	44%	+1/8	+1/8
1/85	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	320	130%	45%	45%	+1/8	+1/8
2/85	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	332	135%	46%	46%	+1/8	+1/8
3/85	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	344	140%	47%	47%	+1/8	+1/8
4/85	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	356	145%	48%	48%	+1/8	+1/8
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7/85	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	392	160%	51%	51%	+1/8	+1/8
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9/85	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	416	170%	53%	53%	+1/8	+1/8
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2/88	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	764	315%	82%	82%	+1/8	+1/8
3/88	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	776	320%	83%	83%	+1/8	+1/8
4/88	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	788	325%	84%	84%	+1/8	+1/8
5/88	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	800	330%	85%	85%	+1/8	+1/8
6/88	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	812	335%	86%	86%	+1/8	+1/8
7/88	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	824	340%	87%	87%	+1/8	+1/8
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5/89	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	944	390%	97%	97%	+1/8	+1/8
6/89	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	956	395%	98%	98%	+1/8	+1/8
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8/89	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	980	405%	100%	100%	+1/8	+1/8
9/89	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	992	410%	101%	101%	+1/8	+1/8
10/89	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1004	415%	102%	102%	+1/8	+1/8
11/89	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1016	420%	103%	103%	+1/8	+1/8
12/89	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1028	425%	104%	104%	+1/8	+1/8
1/90	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1040	430%	105%	105%	+1/8	+1/8
2/90	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1052	435%	106%	106%	+1/8	+1/8
3/90	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1064	440%	107%	107%	+1/8	+1/8
4/90	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1076	445%	108%	108%	+1/8	+1/8
5/90	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1088	450%	109%	109%	+1/8	+1/8
6/90	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1100	455%	110%	110%	+1/8	+1/8
7/90	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1112	460%	111%	111%	+1/8	+1/8
8/90	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1124	465%	112%	112%	+1/8	+1/8
9/90	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1136	470%	113%	113%	+1/8	+1/8
10/90	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1148	475%	114%	114%	+1/8	+1/8
11/90	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1160	480%	115%	115%	+1/8	+1/8
12/90	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1172	485%	116%	116%	+1/8	+1/8
1/91	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1184	490%	117%	117%	+1/8	+1/8
2/91	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1196	495%	118%	118%	+1/8	+1/8
3/91	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1208	500%	119%	119%	+1/8	+1/8
4/91	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1220	505%	120%	120%	+1/8	+1/8
5/91	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1232	510%	121%	121%	+1/8	+1/8
6/91	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1244	515%	122%	122%	+1/8	+1/8
7/91	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1256	520%	123%	123%	+1/8	+1/8
8/91	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1268	525%	124%	124%	+1/8	+1/8
9/91	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1280	530%	125%	125%	+1/8	+1/8
10/91	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1292	535%	126%	126%	+1/8	+1/8
11/91	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1304	540%	127%	127%	+1/8	+1/8
12/91	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1316	545%	128%	128%	+1/8	+1/8
1/92	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1328	550%	129%	129%	+1/8	+1/8
2/92	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1340	555%	130%	130%	+1/8	+1/8
3/92	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1352	560%	131%	131%	+1/8	+1/8
4/92	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1364	565%	132%	132%	+1/8	+1/8
5/92	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1376	570%	133%	133%	+1/8	+1/8
6/92	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1388	575%	134%	134%	+1/8	+1/8
7/92	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1400	580%	135%	135%	+1/8	+1/8
8/92	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1412	585%	136%	136%	+1/8	+1/8
9/92	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1424	590%	137%	137%	+1/8	+1/8
10/92	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1436	595%	138%	138%	+1/8	+1/8
11/92	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1448	600%	139%	139%	+1/8	+1/8
12/92	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1460	605%	140%	140%	+1/8	+1/8
1/93	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1472	610%	141%	141%	+1/8	+1/8
2/93	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1484	615%	142%	142%	+1/8	+1/8
3/93	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1496	620%	143%	143%	+1/8	+1/8
4/93	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1508	625%	144%	144%	+1/8	+1/8
5/93	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1520	630%	145%	145%	+1/8	+1/8
6/93	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1532	635%	146%	146%	+1/8	+1/8
7/93	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1544	640%	147%	147%	+1/8	+1/8
8/93	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1556	645%	148%	148%	+1/8	+1/8
9/93	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1568	650%	149%	149%	+1/8	+1/8
10/93	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1580	655%	150%	150%	+1/8	+1/8
11/93	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1592	660%	151%	151%	+1/8	+1/8
12/93	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1604	665%	152%	152%	+1/8	+1/8
1/94	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1616	670%	153%	153%	+1/8	+1/8
2/94	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1628	675%	154%	154%	+1/8	+1/8
3/94	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1640	680%	155%	155%	+1/8	+1/8
4/94	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1652	685%	156%	156%	+1/8	+1/8
5/94	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1664	690%	157%	157%	+1/8	+1/8
6/94	NSWPF 4.88	114	5	1676					

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	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(Continued on Page 18)

## هكذا من الأهل

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1986**

# BUSINESS

## Johnson Names Off New China

James M. Johnson, president of Johnson & Johnson, has named a new president for the company's new China subsidiary, Johnson & Johnson (China) Co. Mr. Johnson, who has been president of the company since 1981, has named Mr. Johnson as president of the new subsidiary. Mr. Johnson, who has been president of the company since 1981, has named Mr. Johnson as president of the new subsidiary.

## Rockstette Gets

Richard W. Rockstette, president of Rockstette & Co., has named a new president for the company's new subsidiary, Rockstette & Co. (China) Co. Mr. Rockstette, who has been president of the company since 1981, has named Mr. Rockstette as president of the new subsidiary.

## Other Appointments

**John Bourgeois de Charbonnet**  
Mr. Bourgeois de Charbonnet has been named president of the company's new subsidiary, John Bourgeois de Charbonnet & Co. (China) Co. Mr. Bourgeois de Charbonnet, who has been president of the company since 1981, has named Mr. Bourgeois de Charbonnet as president of the new subsidiary.

## CURRENCY

Banknote exchange rates for

	1	100
British pound	2.84	12.16
French franc	6.48	79.54
German mark	2.37	3.75
Italian lira	1,936	20,361
Japanese yen	163.6	16,360
Spanish peseta	166.6	16,660
Swiss franc	2.05	20.50
U.S. dollar	1.00	10.00

## INTEREST

### Currency Deposits

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year
U.S. dollar	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
British pound	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
French franc	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
German mark	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
Italian lira	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
Japanese yen	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
Spanish peseta	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
Swiss franc	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50

### Money Rates

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year
U.S. dollar	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
British pound	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
French franc	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
German mark	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
Italian lira	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
Japanese yen	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
Spanish peseta	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
Swiss franc	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1983

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

### Atkinson Named Managing Director Of New China Investment Company

Kenneth M. Atkinson, a former associate director of Nordic Bank, has been named managing director of Kowin China Investments, a new company set up to specialize in arranging and financing business in China.

Mr. Atkinson, who joined Nordic Bank in 1976, spent much of the past four years with the bank running the \$80-million, 1,000-room Great Wall Hotel project in Beijing, which is one of the largest joint ventures involving Chinese and Western organizations.

He has made 21 trips to China since the project got under way in 1979.

"Kowin China's chairman is Winston Koo, who owns a well-established group of property and industrial companies in the United States and Southeast Asia."

"We have a group of people here in London who have a track record — people who have already successfully worked with the Chinese and built up contacts with them," Mr. Atkinson said.

"Kowin China expects to work on a consultancy-fee basis or become involved in joint ventures and put up cash to take equity stakes in promising projects."

"There are a lot of companies showing interest in China's potential at the moment, and some of them have already paid large sums to Hong Kong middlemen who have simply failed to deliver," Mr. Atkinson said.

His successor in Sweden is to be Poul Van Dams Jensen, who has been based in Stockholm as regional director for Scandinavia and Iceland at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco AB, Scandinavia.

Mr. Jensen is to be responsible for manufacturing operations in Dagmar, near Zurich, and for the marketing and sales of all Reynolds products throughout Switzerland and Austria.

Other Appointments

Eric Bourdais de Charbonniere, general manager of Morgan Guaranty Trust's Paris office, has been appointed a senior vice president of the bank. He is now to be responsible for all the New York-based bank's activities in France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

The head of Continental Bank's financial-futures division in London, Stephen Balsam, a vice president, has been transferred to the bank's Chicago headquarters to manage its worldwide financial-futures activities.

He is to be succeeded in the London office by John R. Tierney, who has joined Continental from National Westminster Financial Futures Ltd., London.

Alfred Legner has arrived in London from the Norddeutsche Landesbank's office in Luxembourg to head the bank's representative office in Britain. He is to oversee the expansion of the office into a full branch.

Nicholas F. Smith has joined Northwest American Bank as an associate director. A specialist in asset-based lending, particularly in the energy sector, Mr. Smith recently was a vice president in the corporate finance department of International Energy Bank.

Fret J. Pofford has joined Boston Leasing, the British leasing subsidiary of First National Bank of Boston, as a leasing officer with responsibility for special projects.

Sam Buehler has been appointed senior accounts executive at National Westminster Bank's representative office in San Francisco. His previous post was as a manager in the aerospace section of NatWest's corporate financial-services operation in London. He succeeds Mike Hills, who is returning to London.

El Tsi is to take over from Hans Lehmann as manager of the Manchester branch of the Israeli bank, Bank Hapoalim. Mr. Lehmann returns to Israel to take up a post at the bank's headquarters. Mr. Tsi's previous post was in a slightly different environment, as manager of the Ofakim branch, in the Negev desert.

Jo Ferraton, a marketing specialist, has been named as Dow Chemical Europe's new regional general manager in Britain and Ireland. Mr. Ferraton has been with Dow since he joined the company in France in 1965 and has held sales and marketing posts in Switzerland and France, as well as Britain and Ireland.

His predecessor as general manager, Eric Higgins, is leaving Britain after 15 years in the post to join Coral Navigation, a Dow subsidiary in Bermuda, as executive vice president.

—IAN ELLIOTT SHIRCORE

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 11, excluding bank service charges									
	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	¥	₪	₹
Amsterdam	2.04	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12
Bombay (S)	2.04	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12
Bombay (L)	2.04	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12
London (S)	1.00	1.93	6.55	2.27	0.79	0.79	163.3	33.6	0.48
London (L)	1.00	1.93	6.55	2.27	0.79	0.79	163.3	33.6	0.48
Paris	1.67	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12
New York	1.00	1.93	6.55	2.27	0.79	0.79	163.3	33.6	0.48
Switzerland	1.48	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12
Zurich	1.48	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12
1 BCU	1.67	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12
1 BCU	1.67	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12

Dollar Values									
	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	¥	₪	₹
Amsterdam	2.04	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12
Bombay (S)	2.04	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12
Bombay (L)	2.04	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12
London (S)	1.00	1.93	6.55	2.27	0.79	0.79	163.3	33.6	0.48
London (L)	1.00	1.93	6.55	2.27	0.79	0.79	163.3	33.6	0.48
Paris	1.67	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12
New York	1.00	1.93	6.55	2.27	0.79	0.79	163.3	33.6	0.48
Switzerland	1.48	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12
Zurich	1.48	3.36	12.14	3.48	1.81	1.58	127.8	21.26	1.12

(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Not quoted; (z) Not available.

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	¥	₪	₹
1M	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3M	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6M	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
1Y	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

## Key Money Rates

United States									
	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	¥	₪	₹
Discount Rate	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Federal Funds	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Prime Rate	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3-month Treasury Bills	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6-month Treasury Bills	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
1-year Treasury Bills	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

## GOLD PRICES

A.M. P.M. C.M.									
	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	¥	₪	₹
Gold	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
Gold	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
Gold	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00

## Airbus May Get Order For A-320s British Caledonian Planning to Buy 7

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — British Caledonian Airways, Britain's largest independent airline, said Tuesday that it planned to order seven Airbus A-320s.

Initial development work is getting under way on the A-320, which is to have a capacity of about 150 passengers.

The order, valued at an estimated £150 million (\$225 million) and which includes an option to buy an additional three planes, was expected to play an important, but not decisive, role in beginning development and production of the A-320, industry officials said.

The A-320 has been under active study for several years by the aircraft industries and governments of France, Britain and West Germany.

The three nations are the largest participants in Airbus Industrie, which hopes to make the plane commercially available in 1988.

Airbus has estimated total development costs at about \$2 billion. Industry officials estimate that \$20 million, or 1 percent of the total, has been spent on the project so far.

Commenting on the order at a news conference in London, Roger Beattie, general manager of the Airbus consortium, said, "It is a most significant step toward the formal launch" of the program, which he said would be decided by the participants at the end of this year.

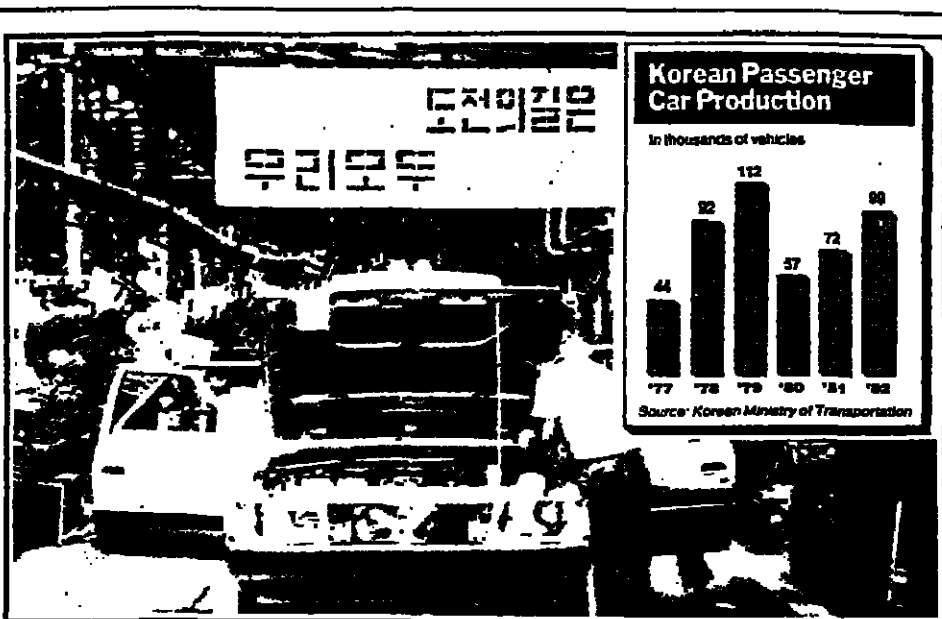
Air France and Air Inter, France's state-controlled airlines, have ordered 35 of the twin-engine planes for delivery in the spring of 1988, with options to buy 35 more.

At present, Airbus is actively negotiating additional sales with about 10 other airlines in Europe and Asia, Pierre G. Pailleret, senior vice president for marketing, said in a telephone interview from Airbus headquarters in Toulouse.

"This order will certainly help, considering that British Caledonian is a privately owned airline," Mr. Pailleret said. "The final decision to launch will be made before Dec. 31, 1983, but we might not need additional orders to start the program, since we are convinced the market for the A-320 is there."

In London, British Caledonian said it was ordering the A-320 to replace its aging fleet of BAC-111s, which it said was made amid intense competition from the Boeing 737-300, which also carries about 150 passengers, and an advanced, 140-seat version of the McDonnell Douglas DC-9 airliner. "It

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)



Under a sign that urges workers to put emphasis on quality control, Pony automobiles are manufactured at Hyundai Motor Co.'s plant in Ulsan, South Korea.

## Korean Car Firms Regain Hopes

Surge in Buying Revives Plans for Export Push

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — There are any number of economic success stories in South Korea, but the automobile industry is not one of them. At least, not yet.

During the 1970s, in a push to turn South Korea into a major car exporter, the government promoted an ambitious building of production capacity. But the effort was premature, and the resulting offerings were not competitive in performance and quality, especially against Japanese exports. From 1980 to 1982, the industry had losses totaling some \$200 million.

Today, however, optimism is returning. The industry, strengthened by a surge in car-buying at home, has become profitable. Factories are operating at about 65 percent of capacity.

While the domestic market will be the focus for the short term, Korean auto executives are not reticent about saying that they want their industry to be an export power someday.

"Japan proved it can be done," said Chung Se Yung, president of Hyundai Motor Co., the country's biggest automaker, "so why should we not do the same?"

There are many skeptics, however, who feel that the Korean auto industry's present base is far too small for it to be dreaming of overseas conquests. The Koreans will find it very difficult to compete with the Japanese in auto exports, the skeptics maintain, both because of the protectionism that Japan's success has already inspired and because of the big lead the Japanese industry has in low-cost, high-quality production.

Even government officials have doubts. "It is a risky industry," said Suh Sang Mok, a Western-trained economist and senior counselor to the minister of economic planning. "As an economist, I am skeptical. But in the past, no one in America thought much of Japanese cars."

The South Korean auto industry is small and sheltered from foreign competition. The companies still make some foreign cars, such as the Ford Granada produced by Hyundai, but that is a tiny part of their operations.

The leading models — Hyundai's Pony and

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## Prices on NYSE Decline Sharply From Record

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices plunged for the first time in six sessions Tuesday as investors cashed in on profits that had carried averages to record highs during the past week.

Investor concerns about the Iraq-Iran war and interest rates triggered selling of the oil issues that had paced Monday's record-setting session. And investors found General Electric's third-quarter earnings disappointing.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 12.50 to a record 1,284.65 Monday, plunged 19.51 to 1,265.14, the worst loss since it dropped 20.23 Aug. 8.

This was a normal pullback from recent gains. Said Harry V. Lee of Suco & Co., Palo Alto, California. The Dow had surged 53.35 points over the previous five sessions.

Declines routed advances 1,151-511 among the 2,022 issues traded. Volume totaled 79.5 million shares, up from the 67.1 million shares traded on Monday, which was the Columbus Day holiday.

"Institutional investors returned to active and sold into the market's strength to acquire stock for a later rally," said Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds. Several automatic selling programs went into effect at the new highs.

The early "sell-off" reflected investor nervousness over the Iraq-Iran conflict, said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. "The market acted like another oil shock was coming."

Iran has threatened to close the Gulf of Hormuz in the Gulf if Iraq

used five Super Stendard jet fighters, equipped with Exocet missiles, sent from France.

But Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said there "is nothing new in those threats. They've been around for months. I find the stock market's action mysterious, inexplicable and disturbing."

Some investors were disturbed by reports the Federal Reserve, determined to maintain its fight against inflation, might not ease credit as long as the economic recovery needs a healthy pace.

Lifemark was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1 1/2 to 37. The stock surged 7 Monday after the company said it was engaged in preliminary talks to be acquired.

American Telephone & Telegraph was second on the list, off 1/4 to 64 1/2. Cincinnati Gas & Electric was third, off 1/4 to 15.

Comdisco was fourth, up 2 1/4 to 26 1/2. The stock plunged 14 1/2 Monday in reaction to a negative public report. Comdisco said it would issue a detailed statement Wednesday.

Corning Glass skidded 4 1/4 to 75 1/4 following a block of 47,800 shares at 74 1/4. Corning officials said they knew of no reason for the drop in its stock.

Gulf Oil, which has risen recently on rumors that Mesa Petroleum chief T. Boone Pickens was buying its stock, added 1/4 to 45 1/4. Gulf plans to form a holding company. [See Business Briefs, Page 13.]

Among the other odds, Atlantic Richfield lost 1 1/4 to 46 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 38, California Standard 1/4 to 36 1/4, Indiana Standard 1/4 to 49, Ohio Standard 1/4 to 53, Texaco 1/4 to 36 and Mobil 1/4 to 31.

IBM, which climbed 2 points to record highs Monday, gave up 1 1/4 to 133 in heavy trading. General Motors, another pacesetter that hit a record high Monday, dropped 1 1/4 to 76 1/4. Ford shed 1/4 to 66, Chrysler 1/4 to 30 1/4 and American Motors 1/4 to 8 1/4.

International Paper lost 1 1/4 to 53 1/4. But the company reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.21 a share, up from \$1.02 a year ago.

Mellon National Corp. lost 1 1/4 to 45 1/4. The company reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.57 a share, down from \$2.07 a year ago.

Northrop gained 1 1/4 to 81 1/4. Analysts said they are optimistic about the company's outlook, according to published reports.

Whirlpool, which had reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.37 a share, up from \$1.01, gained 1 1/4 to 49.

American Hoist & Derrick, which posted a \$13.2-million third-quarter loss, shed 1 1/4 to 13 1/4.

## Brazil Says It Will Need \$9 Billion in New Loans

The Associated Press

HONOLULU — Brazil, the biggest debtor among the developing nations, told U.S. bankers Tuesday that its foreign debt would increase to \$100 billion by the end of next year and that it would need \$9 billion in new loans.

Brazilian officials said the country's debt problems could not be resolved until the global economy has begun to recover.

Brazil found itself unable to meet its payments on foreign loans last year as the worldwide recession cut into demand for its exports. It has been struggling to restructure its debts by stretching out repayments on existing loans and seeking new loans to help cover interest payments, while instituting economic austerity measures to try to slow imports.

Brazil's debt is currently estimated at about \$90 billion. Officials of its central bank said Tuesday that the South American nation would need new loans of \$3.8 billion this year and \$5.2 billion next year to cover shortfalls in its balance of payments.

The figures were contained in materials distributed to about 200 bankers who attended a closed meeting with Affonso Celso Pastore, governor of Banco Central do Brasil. A copy of the material was obtained by The Associated Press.

The bankers, who are in Honolulu for a convention of the American Bankers Association, were invited to the meeting by Manufacturers Hanover Corp., which is the lead bank for the about 800 banks with loans to Brazil.

Harry Taylor, president of Manufacturers Hanover, said the meeting would be "merely informational" and no negotiations would be conducted.

According to the materials obtained by the AP, the Brazilians outlined the steps they are taking to reduce imports and increase exports.

They said the principal actions included cutting spending by state enterprises and reducing subsidies

that hold down consumer prices for such items as food and gasoline.

They also said that Brazil's meeting its economic goals depended on an exchange-rate policy "which ensures Brazilian exports of a competitive edge, some degree of recovery in world trade, and a sharp cut in outlays on petroleum imports."

There have been rumblings at the bankers' convention that some of the smaller banks have become disenchanted with some of their international lending partnerships with the big banks.

A stream of speakers, led by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, have repeatedly urged the bankers not to drop out of international lending.

## MCI Wins a Round Against AT&T

By Linda Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court Tuesday refused to overturn a federal appeals court's order for a new trial to set damages in MCI Communications Corp.'s nine-year-old antitrust suit against American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

AT&T's pioneer competitor for long-distance telephone service, MCI was awarded \$1.8 billion in damages after the first trial in 1980.

That award, the biggest in antitrust history, was based on the trial jury's conclusion that AT&T had abused its monopoly power in denying MCI the interconnections it needed and in selectively setting rates below cost on competitive routes.

Last January, a federal appeals court in Chicago, overturned both the \$1.8-billion award and the jury's finding on predatory pricing, which it said was based on an erroneous legal theory. At the same time, the appeals court upheld the finding of liability against AT&T for its refusal to provide interconnections.

The court ordered a new trial to determine MCI's damages. Evidence of the effects of AT&T's pricing policy will be excluded, and MCI will be required to prove the damages it suffered as the result of AT&T's interconnection policy.

Most antitrust experts expect MCI's eventual damage award to be considerable, even with the limitations the appeals court imposed on the new trial.

Both companies filed Supreme Court appeals from that decision. In MCI v. AT&T, No. 83-32, MCI challenged the appeals court's reversal of the jury's verdict on predatory pricing. It argued that the appeals court incorrectly treated the pricing question as a technical one, removed from the context of the entire case, instead of as "just one of many acts the defendant has taken to exclude a competitor."

For its part, in AT&T v. MCI, No. 83-21, AT&T argued that the appeals court erred in limiting the retrial to the damage issue. Instead, the company said, the order for the new trial should also have permitted AT&T to challenge the finding of liability on the interconnection issue.







## Korean Car Firms Regain Optimism

(Continued from Page 9)

Seller, and the Daewoo Motor Corp.'s Maspey-Na are local dealers, with more than 90 percent of their parts made in Korea. Few Japanese cars are seen on the roads of South Korea.

With the government's blessing, the industry is highly concentrated. Hyundai claimed 79 percent of Korea's passenger-car production last year, while Daewoo, the country's second-largest automaker, accounted for 15 percent.

Now both companies, their confidence mounting along with their profits, have drafted blueprints for heavy expansion projects and are charging ahead. Hyundai plans to increase its production capacity 150 percent, to 350,000 cars a year, by early 1985.

Japan's Mitsubishi Motors Corp., which last year bought a 10-percent stake in Hyundai for \$9 million, will sell to the Korean company the engine design and other technical expertise for its new model, which is to be developed sometime in the next few years.

Daewoo Motor expects that its production will more than double this year, to 30,000 passenger cars, and then double again by 1985. The company, a 50-50 joint venture with General Motors, was called Saehan until last January, when the

Korean company assumed management control. A sharp rise in domestic demand — and the expectation that it will snowball — is the justification for adding new assembly lines.

Indeed, there would seem to be room for expansion in the domestic market. South Korea has a tiny car population, given its level of economic development. In 1982, Korea had 8.4 passenger cars for every 1,000 people, according to the Ministry of Transportation. In contrast, Taiwan, the rapidly developing nation deemed most comparable to South Korea, had 19.8 cars per 1,000 people at the end of 1980.

One reason car ownership has been limited in Korea is that, in keeping with the government's policy of curbing private consumption and encouraging investment, taxes on automobiles are very high. They account for 42 percent of the price of a Hyundai Pony bought in Korea, which sells for about \$5,500.

Domestic taxes, too, help explain the big gap between local and export prices. For example, Daewoo's subcompact, the Maspey-Na, sells for \$3,850 in Korea, while its export price is \$3,300.

Most Korean auto executives do not think domestic sales will be reduced appreciably anytime soon.

Rather, the industry officials base their optimism for the future mostly on changed buying attitudes that come with increased affluence. People, they say, are beginning to view car ownership as a necessity.

"We need substantial exports, too," said Sakong H., president of the Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Technology, a government-backed research organization. "Our domestic market itself is not enough to sustain a full-fledged auto industry over the long term."

A study by the institute completed last December paints a rosy picture of the potential market.

The study predicts that domestic and export demand for passenger cars will jump 10 times, to just under 1.3 million units, from 1983 to 1991.

In the past, South Korea's export efforts were confined largely to developing countries, where it found a market for low-priced, no-frills subcompacts that stand up well in sometimes primitive driving conditions. Yet, with Korea's technology improving, that is changing.

Hyundai began selling cars in Britain in February 1982, and that country proved to be its strongest overseas market last year.

Mr. Chung says that Hyundai's cars will be sold in Canada soon, maybe next year. As for the United States, there are no definite plans.

## Exchange Backs Council Change

By Warren Brown

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chrysler Corp. will scrap a \$600-million plan to build a new small car in the United States if General Motors Corp. is allowed to import large numbers of small cars from Japan, Chrysler officials have confirmed.

Instead of fighting GM with U.S.-built cars, Chrysler would follow GM's example and import the products it needs to remain competitive in the small-car market, Chrysler officials said Monday.

That decision would do away with about 4,200 jobs at a Chrysler plant in Belvidere, Illinois, where

## Chrysler Ties Small-Car Plan to Imports by GM

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the new automobiles, to be known as "P-cars," were to be built for the 1986 and 1987 model years. The decision also would affect nearly 16,000 jobs at 29 companies scheduled to supply parts.

"Chrysler just can't sit here and let General Motors bring in all of those cars and do nothing about it," said Robert A. Perkins, vice president in charge of Chrysler's Washington office.

The question is whether the Japanese and U.S. governments will help GM implement its so-called Japanese strategy, Mr. Perkins said. GM wants to raise the current quotas on imported Japanese cars from 1.68 million a year to 2 million.

and to limit an extension of the quotas to one year.

General Motors also wants the Federal Trade Commission to approve a plan to allow GM, the world's largest automaker, and Toyota Motor Corp., the third largest, to produce small cars together at a former GM plant in Fremont, California.

[Toyota expects the FTC to approve the venture with GM late this month or early next month, Reuters reported Tuesday from Tokyo. A Toyota official said a joint company was likely to be set up this year.]

In addition, GM wants the federal government to lower requirements for new-car fuel consumption on a fleet-wide basis.

A reduction of these standards would help GM's sales of big cars, which the company can make and sell most profitably. The higher Japanese import quotas and the agreement with Toyota could give GM the capacity to sell nearly 500,000 small cars annually at a relatively small production cost.

Reporters here have said that Ja-

pan is prepared to agree to another year of the restraints, which took effect in April 1981.

Chrysler's directors voted last week to delay for nine months a final decision on building the P-car, which would replace the Omni and Horizon models. "We're holding off to see if GM's Japanese strategy is going to work," Mr. Perkins said.

He said Chrysler would, however, spend an estimated \$80 million on initial engineering and design work for the P-car.

Ford Motor Corp., the second-largest U.S. automaker, after General Motors, is also studying the possibility of importing small cars.

## British Caledonian to Order 7 A-320s

(Continued from Page 9)

was a very close race to the finish," Sir Adam Thomson, chairman, told reporters.

"In the final analysis, the A-320 won because it provides the best, possible economic-operational formula for B-Cal through the 1990s," Sir Adam said, adding that the order also is expected to save about 8,000 jobs at the plants of British Aerospace in Britain. The British plants will handle about a quarter of the work on the plane, primarily making the wings.

"We are delighted that this European aircraft will make its debut in the colors of a British independent airline," Sir Adam said.

Airbus executives said that, assuming that the project is established along current operating guidelines, about two-thirds of the manufacturing would be split between France and West Germany, with final assembly in Toulouse.

France's Aerospatiale and West Germany's Deutsche Airbus each own 37.9 percent of the consortium; British Aerospace has a 20 percent holding and Spain's CASA,

which also may participate in the new program, owns 4.2 percent.

Commenting on the British order, a Boeing spokesman in Seattle said that "while we don't like to lose any [orders], we have had measures of success recently, with JAL and Qantas, and we will be back with orders for our aircraft elsewhere."

Meanwhile, the British Caledonian order was expected to accelerate development of an engine for the A-320 and other new aircraft.

"Government approval of the consortium of Pratt & Whitney [of the United States], Rolls Royce [of Britain] and others is expected in the immediate future, paving the way for the development of engines" for the new plane, a spokesman for Pratt & Whitney, a division of United Technologies, said in East Hartford, Connecticut. The British Caledonian order "brings it closer," he added.

Last month in Munich, the companies in the engine consortium agreed to develop and produce jointly a new engine for the A-320s through a new company called International Aero Engines, which

would be based in East Hartford and have other offices in Britain. The other participating companies include Japanese Aero Engines Corp.; Motoren und Turbinen Union of West Germany and Fiat Aviazione of Italy.

Airbus officials said that the only engine now under development was the CFM56-4, which is to be produced jointly by France's SNECMA, a state-owned engine maker, and General Electric of the United States.

"We get a lot of vibrations about the other engine [being developed] by Pratt & Whitney and its partners] but they are still only vibrations at the present time," a senior Airbus executive said.

But the Pratt & Whitney spokesman said that its planned engine also would be ready for commercial service in early 1988 and that it planned to compete against GE and SNECMA for the contract to provide engines for the British Caledonian A-320s. Governments, however, and notably the Reagan administration, have not yet approved the venture, industry officials said.

## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND TERMINATION OF CONVERSION RIGHTS

To the Holders of

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

(Matsushita Denki Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha) (the "Company")

6% Convertible Debentures Due November 20, 1990 (the "Debentures")

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following coupon Debentures and the principal amount indicated below of the following registered Debentures of the Company have been drawn for redemption on November 20, 1983 (the "Redemption Date") for account of the Sinking Fund at a Redemption Price (the "Redemption Price") of 100% of the principal amount thereof.

SERIAL NUMBERS OF COUPON DEBENTURES

560	15519	18181	23560	29681	37105	46230	50047	51794	65234	78931	78028	78271	78600	78680	78780
561	15520	18182	23561	29682	37106	46231	50048	51795	65235	78932	78029	78272	78601	78681	78781
562	15521	18183	23562	29683	37107	46232	50049	51796	65236	78933	78030	78273	78602	78682	78782
563	15522	18184	23563	29684	37108	46233	50050	51797	65237	78934	78031	78274	78603	78683	78783
564	15523	18185	23564	29685	37109	46234	50051	51798	65238	78935	78032	78275	78604	78684	78784
565	15524	18186	23565	29686	37110	46235	50052	51799	65239	78936	78033	78276	78605	78685	78785
566	15525	18187	23566	29687	37111	46236	50053	51800	65240	78937	78034	78277	78606	78686	78786
567	15526	18188	23567	29688	37112	46237	50054	51801	65241	78938	78035	78278	78607	78687	78787
568	15527	18189	23568	29689	37113	46238	50055	51802	65242	78939	78036	78279	78608	78688	78788
569	15528	18190	23569	29690	37114	46239	50056	51803	65243	78940	78037	78280	78609	78689	78789
570	15529	18191	23570	29691	37115	46240	50057	51804	65244	78941	78038	78281	78610	78690	78790
571	15530	18192	23571	29692	37116	46241	50058	51805	65245	78942	78039	78282	78611	78691	78791
572	15531	18193	23572	29693	37117	46242	50059	51806	65246	78943	78040	78283	78612	78692	78792
573	15532	18194	23573	29694	37118	46243	50060	51807	65247	78944	78041	78284	78613	78693	78793
574	15533	18195	23574	29695	37119	46244	50061	51808	65248	78945	78042	78285	78614	78694	78794
575	15534	18196	23575	29696	37120	46245	50062	51809	65249	78946	78043	78286	78615	78695	78795
576	15535	18197	23576	29697	37121	46246	50063	51810	65250	78947	78044	78287	78616	78696	78796
577	15536	18198	23577	29698	37122	46247	50064	51811	65251	78948	78045	78288	78617	78697	78797
578	15537	18199	23578	29699	37123	46248	50065	51812	65252	78949	78046	78289	78618	78698	78798
579	15538	18200	23579	29700	37124	46249	50066	51813	65253	78950	78047	78290	78619	78699	78799
580	15539	18201	23580	29701	37125	46250	50067	51814	65254	78951	78048	78291	78620	78700	78800
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583	15542	18204	23583	29704	37128	46253	50070	51817	65257	78954	78051	78294	78623	78703	78803
584	15543	18205	23584	29705	37129	46254	50071	51818	65258	78955	78052	78295	78624	78704	78804
585	15544	18206	23585	29706	37130	46255	50072	51819	65259	78956	78053	78296	78625	78705	78805
586	15545	18207	23586	29707	37131	46256	50073	51820	65260	78957	78054	78297	78626	78706	78806
587	15546	18208	23587	29708	37132	46257	50074	51821	65261	78958	78055	78298	78627	78707	78807
588	15547	18209	23588	29709	37133	46258	50075	51822	65262	78959	78056	78299	78628	78708	78808
589	15548	18210	23589	29710	37134	46259	50076	51823	65263	78960	78057	78300	78629	78709	78809
590	15549	18211	23590	29711	37135	46260	50077	51824	65264	78961	78058	78301	78630	78710	78810
591	15550	18212	23591	29712	37136	46261	50078	51825	65265	78962	78059	78302	78631	78711	78811
592	15551	18213	23592	29713	37137	46262	50079	51826	65266	78963	78060	78303	78632	78712	78812
593	15552	18214	23593	29714	37138	46263	50080	51827	65267	78964	78061	78304	78633	78713	78813
594	15553	18215	23594	29715	37139	46264	50081	51828	65268	78965	78062	78305	78634	78714	78814
595	15554	18216	23595	29716	37140	46265	50082	51829	65269	78966	78063	78306	78635	78715	78815
596	15555	18217	23596	29717	37141	46266	50083	51830	65270	78967	78064	78307	78636	78716	78816
597	15556	18218	23597	29718	37142	46267	50084	51831	65271	78968	78065	78308	78637	78717	78817
598	15557	18219	23598	29719	37143	46268	50085	51832	65272	78969	78066	78309	78638	78718	78818
599	15558	18220	23599	29720	37144	46269	50086	51833	65273	78970	78067	78310	78639	78719	78819
600	15559	18221	23600	29721	37145	46270	50087	51834	65274	78971	78068	78311	78640	78720	78820
601	15560	18222	23601	29722	37146	46271	50088	51835	65275	78972	78069	78312	78641	78721	78821
602	15561	18223	23602	29723	37147	46272	50089	51836	65276	78973	78070	78313	78642	78722	78822
603	15562	18224	23603	29724	37148	46273	50090	51837	65277	78974	78071	78314	78643	78723	78823
604	15563	18225	23604	29725	37149	46274	50091	51838	65278	78975	78072	78315	78644	78724	78824
605	15564	18226	23605	29726	37150	46275	50092	51839	65279	78976	78073	78316	78645	78725	78825
606	15565	18227	23606	29727	37151	46276	50093	51840	65280	78977	78074	78317	78646	78726	78826
607	15566	18228	23607	29728	37152	46277	50094	51841	65281	78978	78075	78318	78647	78727	78827
608	15567	18229	23608	29729	37153	46278	50095	51842	65282	78979	78076	78319	78648	78728	78828
609	15568	18230	23609	29730	37154	46279	50096	51843	65283	78980	78077	78320	78649	78729	78829
610	15569	18231	23610	29731	37155	46280	50097	51844	65284	78981	78078	78321	78650	78730	78830
611	15570	18232	23611	29732	37156	46281	50098	51845	65285	78982	78079	78322	78651	78731	78831
612	15571	18233	23612	29733	37157	46282	50099	51846	65286	78983	78080	78323	78652	78732	78832
613	15572	18234	23613	29734	37158	46283	50100	51847	65287	78984	78081	78324	78653	78733	78833
614	15573	18235	23614	29735	37159	46284	50101	51848	65288	78985	78082	78325	78654	78734	78834
615	15574	18236	23615	29736	37160	46285	50102	51849	65289	78986	78083	78326	78655	78735	78835
616	15575	18237	23616	29737	37161	46286	50103	51850	65290	78987	78084	78327	78656	78736	78836
617	15576	18238	23617	29738	37162	46287	50104	51851	65291	78988	78085	78328	78657	78737	78837
618	15577	18239	23618	29739	37163	46288	50105	51852	65292	78989	78086	78329	78658	78738	78838
619	15578	18240	23619	29740	37164	46289	50106	51853	65293	78990	78087	78330	78659	78739	78839
620	15579	18241	23620	29741	37165	46290	50107	51854	65294	78991	78088	78331	78660	78740	78840
621	15580	18242	23621	29742	37166	46291	50108	51855	65295	78992	78089	78332	78661	78741	78841
622	15581	18243	23622	29743	37167	46292	50109	51856	65296	78993	78090	78333	78662	78742	78842
623	15582	18244	23623	29744	37168	46293	50110	51857	65297	78994	78091	78334	78663	78743	78843
624	15583	18245	23624	29745	37169	46294	50111	51858	65298	78995	78092	78335	78664	78744	78844
625	15584	18246	23625	29746	37170	46295	50112	51859	65299	78996	78093	78336	78665	78745	78845
626	15585	18247	23626	29747	37171	46296	50113	51860	65300	78997	78094	78337	78666	78746	78846
627	15586	18248	23627	29748	37172	46297	50114	51861	65301	78998	78095	78338	78667	78747	78847
628	15587	18249	23628	29749	37173	46298	50115	51862	65302	78999	78096	78339	78668	78748	78848
629	15588	18250	23629	29750	37174	46299	50116	51863	65303	79000	78097	78340	78669	78749	78849
630	15589	18251	23630	29751	37175	46300	50117	51864	65304	79001	78098	78341	78670	78750	78850
631	15590	18252	23631	29752	37176	46301	50118	51865	65305	79002	78099	78342	78671	78751	78851
632	15591	18253	23632	29753	37177	46302	50119	51866	65306	79003	78100	78343	78672	78752	78852
633	15592	18254	23633	29754	37178	46303	50120	51867	65307	79004	78101	78344	78673	78753	78853
634	15593	18255	23634	29755	37179	46304	50121	51868	65308	79005	78102	78345	78674	78754	78854
635	15594	18256	23635	29756	37180	46305	50122	51869	65309	79006	78103	78346	78675	78755	78855
636	15595	18257	23636	29757	37181	46306									







Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales In	100s	High	Low	3m	Chg	Net
151	100	100	100	100	100	100
152	100	100	100	100	100	100
153	100	100	100	100	100	100
154	100	100	100	100	100	100
155	100	100	100	100	100	100
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195	100	100	100	100	100	100
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198	100	100	100	100	100	100
199	100	100	100	100	100	100
200	100	100	100	100	100	100

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Eastern Employees Prepare to Strike; Dismissal of Continental Filing Sought

MIAMI (AP) — Eastern Airlines flight attendants began making strike preparations Tuesday as their union leaders and company managers continued contract talks. Meanwhile, striking pilots of Continental Airlines asked a court to dismiss the company's bankruptcy petition.

Representatives of Eastern and its flight attendants met here with a federal mediator for 10 hours Monday. The negotiations resumed Tuesday, but union officials said they held little hope of reaching agreement before the strike deadline of midnight Wednesday.

In Houston, the Continental pilots filed a motion in U.S. bankruptcy court asking that the airline's reorganization petition be dismissed. They charged that the company was more concerned with breaking labor contracts than repaying debts. Continental pilots and flight attendants walked off their jobs Oct. 1, a week after the airline filed for reorganization. It returned to business two days later, with a reduced flight schedule.

Gulf Oil Board Votes to Reorganize

PITTSBURGH (Reuters) — The board of Gulf Oil Corp. voted Tuesday to reorganize the company as a subsidiary of Gulf Corp., a new holding company to be incorporated in Delaware. Gulf Oil is currently incorporated in Pennsylvania.

Gulf said the reorganization, which would eliminate cumulative voting rights for stockholders voting on directors, is subject to shareholder approval at a special meeting early in December. A proxy statement detailing the proposal is to be filed soon with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the company said.

4 Accused of \$5-Million Theft at Bache

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Four persons, including an executive of Prudential-Bache, were arrested Tuesday on charges of stealing \$5 million from the financial-services firm over a 10-month period, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said.

Prudential-Bache disclosed the investigation Monday, saying that it centered on "apparent irregularities involving money" within that department. An official in the department, whom the company did not identify, has disappeared, failing to report for work since Sept. 30. Up to \$15 million has been reported missing from the company.

Australia Predicts Record Wheat Crop

CANBERRA, Australia (AP) — Australia will harvest a record 19 million metric tons of wheat in the current financial year, more than double the previous year's output, the government predicted Tuesday.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said "very favorable seasonal conditions" in September led to the revised estimates. The bureau said actual wheat yields "could be even better than presently forecast if October weather conditions are favorable for the growth of late-sown crops."

The outlook for other cereals has also improved, the bureau said in its October crop report. The barley crop, it said, should reach 4.5 million tons while the oat harvest should be 2.5 million tons.

GE Reports Its Earnings Rose 11% in 3d Quarter

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut — General Electric Co. said Tuesday that its profit rose 11 percent in the third quarter, helped by a rebound in sales of consumer-related businesses.

Earnings from sales of major appliances more than doubled from a year earlier, said John F. Welch, GE's chairman. Strong growth was also reported from GE's technology and credit businesses.

Profit in the third quarter rose to \$499 million, or \$1.10 a share, from \$451 million, or 99 cents a share, in the like period a year ago. Sales were up 3 percent to \$6.55 billion from \$6.39 billion.

But the company said its Latin American operations suffered.

"The strong domestic operating performance for the quarter was dampened by the impact of well-publicized economic difficulties in Latin America, especially Venezuela," Mr. Welch said. "GE's affiliates in that region continued to have operating losses during the current quarter compared with an aggregate profit in last year's third quarter."

Earnings for the first nine months of 1983 climbed 12 percent to \$1.445 billion, or \$3.18 a share, from \$1.293 billion, or \$2.83 a share, a year earlier. Sales rose 2 percent to \$19.37 billion, from \$19.04 billion.

"During the third quarter, the recovery broadened from consumer durables and related components as incoming orders increased for general-purpose industrial equipment and factory automation products," Mr. Welch said.

"Markets that traditionally lag a recovery, such as heavy capital and nonresidential construction equipment, remained soft, and export orders are hampered by the strong dollar."

Buying Plans Climb in U.S.

United Press International

NEW YORK — U.S. consumers remained "quite confident" in the economy in September and their buying plans accordingly rose to the highest level of the year, the Conference Board reported Tuesday.

Some 5.6 percent of consumers plan to buy an automobile in the next six months, up from 7.2 percent the previous month and "the highest figure reported in a long time," said the board, a nonprofit business research organization. Home-buying plans rose to 3.7 percent from 3 percent in August, and plans to buy major appliances increased to 29.1 percent from 23.8 percent.

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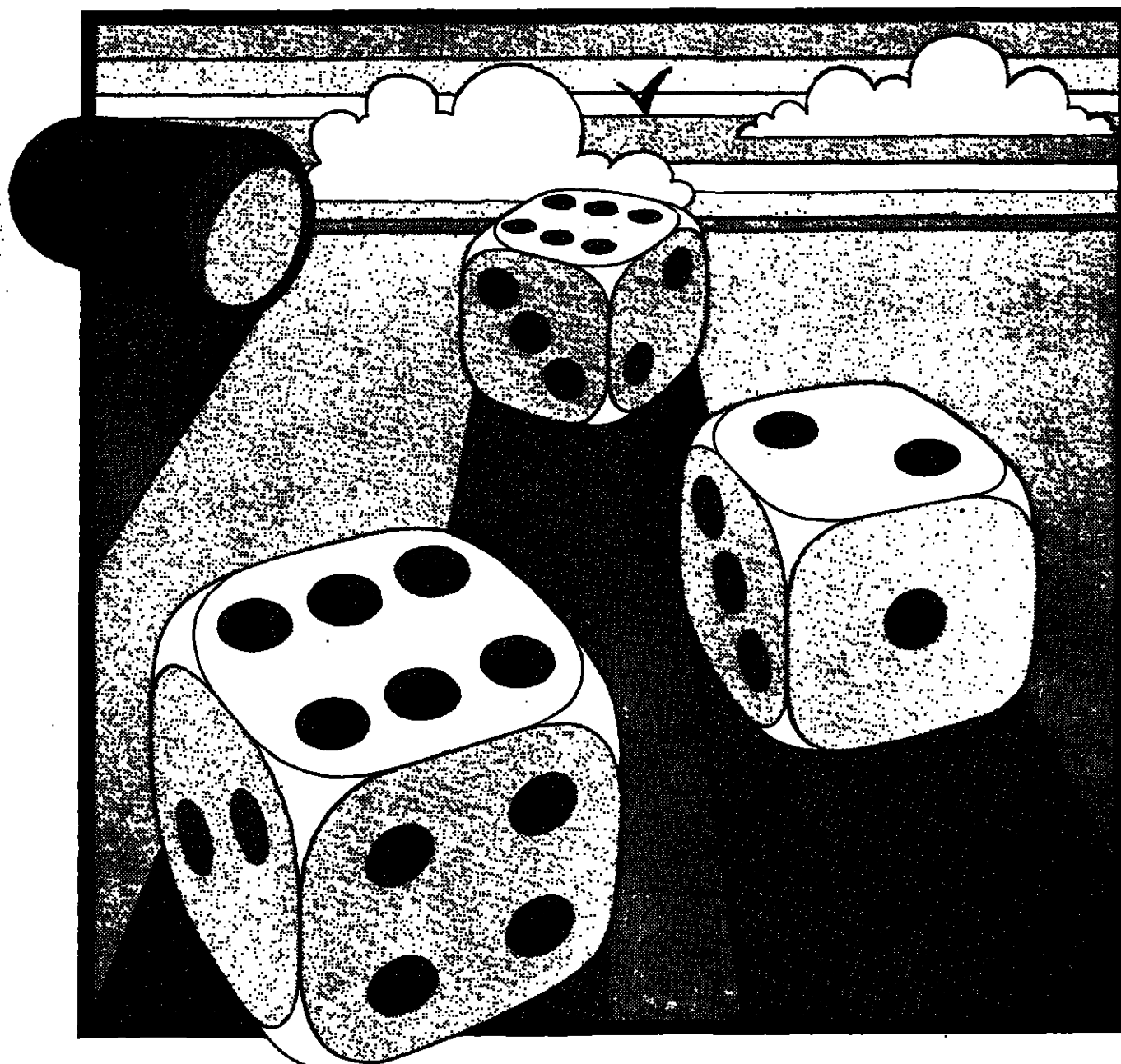
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## Baseball Talk Turns to Strategy

Attention Focuses on Pitching Rotations, Missing DH

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — The eve of the World Series is meant for bemoaning, for fanciful speculations, for debates about strategy and strengths that, in just a few days, will be rendered academic by events that, almost every year, both contradict and surpass expectations.

There were even more topics of warm interest than usual Monday as the Baltimore Orioles and Philadelphia Phillies worked out in Memorial Stadium in preparation for Tuesday evening's Series opener when the Orioles' Scott McGregor (18-7) was to face the Phillies' John Denny (19-6).

How much will the Orioles be hurt by the loss of their 35-RBI designated hitter Ken Singleton, who will be reduced to a pinch-hitting role in this best-of-seven Series played without designated hitters?

"I did a lot of soul searching about that," said Manager Joe Altobelli after announcing Monday that Jim Dwyer, not Singleton, would start in right field in the first game.

"We talked a couple of times. I don't want to do something that might damage Ken's brilliant career. It's a tall order to ask a man to go out there in the Series after he's played about three games [in the outfield] in two years."

Because Singleton is available to pinch hit and because the pitching rotation may use a more three-man rotation, Altobelli said he might pinch hit for his starting pitcher in an early inning in hopes of a big rally.

That raised the next of the day's queries: Which of several possible pitching rotations will the Phillies and Orioles eventually settle on?

Everybody knows that Charles Hudson (8-3) will oppose Mike Boddicker (16-8) in a matchup of

rookies in Wednesday night's game. The Phillies also know that 300-game winner Steve Carlton will start Friday when the Series moves to Philadelphia's Veterans Stadium.

In a surprising announcement, Phillies Manager Paul Owens said, "Right now my plans are to use [Marty] Bystrom on Saturday. I'm not overly concerned, even if I'm down a game. . . . We're set as well as it can be if it goes seven."

However, the Orioles are uncertain whether Mike Flanagan (12-4) or 21-year-old Steve Davis (13-7), both nursing injuries, will face Carlton, who has more strikeouts than any other pitcher in history.

The Orioles are not even certain whether they will use a four-man rotation that would include both Flanagan and Davis, or trim down to three so that McGregor can pitch three times, including a possible seventh game matchup with Carlton. "Scotty prefers to pitch on the fourth day," said Altobelli, indicating that McGregor's success, or lack of it, in the opener could affect the Orioles' plans.

"I gave Joe two battle plans," said Ray Miller, the pitching coach. "There's no need to decide right now. Let's wait and see what we learn."

Certainly these two clubs, which occasionally play a spring training game in Florida but have never met in a Series, have a world of things to learn about each other.

Perhaps the most central question is whether the Orioles' pitching will be able to paralyze the Phillies with the same panoply of breaking balls and precisely placed fast balls that held the Chicago White Sox to three runs in four games in the American League playoff.

Phillies such as Pete Rose, Joe Morgan and Gary Matthews arrived here Monday talking about

how the team preferred to face fast ballers. "We've had more trouble with offspeed control pitchers," said Matthews. "We'll have to be more patient."

"If they're looking for fast balls, they've come to the wrong place," said Miller. "Throwing fast balls to Mike Schmidt and some of those other guys is like smoking in a powder room. Sooner or later, something blows."

Miller said the Orioles plan to attack the Phillies in the same manner they did the White Sox. "By finding out where you can throw fast balls for strikes when you have no choice."

McGregor, who has now pitched four times in postseason in 1979 and 1983 and performed well in all of them, said, "I think I know which [Philadelphia] hitter to 'key' on. He hits about 100 home runs a year. . . . I have to keep reminding myself that a very successful hitter is a complete failure. He only does his job right three times out of 10."

As to the pressure and anxiety level that is inherent in these events, McGregor said, "You don't realize how high we're walking right now."

Phillies starter Denny, a tall right-hander who was second in the National League in ERA (2.37), pitched well against Baltimore (3-1) during his three years in the American League with Cleveland (30-82). He also has a major incentive in his first Series.

Denny's parents were divorced long ago and his father remarried and eventually resented in Australia, the home of his new wife. Sunday, Denny called his father there and arranged for him to take the 17-hour flight to the United States; he'll arrive in time to see this weekend's games in Philadelphia.

"We have been separated by distance and a lot of laziness on my part," said Denny, 30. "That was



Despite being opponents in the World Series, the Orioles' Eddie Murray, left, and the Phillies' Tony Perez found time during workouts in Baltimore for less serious matters.

the first time I've talked to him in five years. We can bridge a gap of a lot of years."

Other inspired Phillies might be the aged Morgan (230) and Rose (245), the former Cincinnati Reds stars who are now past 40 and trying to prove that they can help the Phillies win a World Series.

Both had the most humiliating seasons of their careers and were benched at times. Morgan had a hot streak during Philadelphia's division-clinching 12-game winning streak in September while Rose hit .375 in the National League series against Los Angeles.

"This is a chance for me to show that I can still play baseball," said Morgan, blumly.

"This [the playoffs and Series]

could be a helluva redeemer," said Rose. "I haven't seen much of these Oriole pitchers except on TV. Heck, it looks like you can hit everything on TV or from the stands. It's a lot easier sitting in those bleachers than it is standing in that white box."

During four late-season days in St. Louis, Rose and his buddy Tony Perez went to the ballpark each morning at 8:30 with Coach Deron Johnson and had their private 10-minute hitting workout. "It was like a second spring training," said Rose, who desperately wants to do well in this Series so he will not have to carry his hat in hand to get a regular job on some team somewhere next season. Rose's contract is up; his status horribly down. The Phillies have not commented on whether they will pick up his option year.

### World Series Schedule

(All times EDT)  
Tuesday, Oct. 11 — Philadelphia (Denny 19-6) vs. Baltimore (McGregor 18-7). 7:30 p.m.  
Wednesday, Oct. 12 — Philadelphia vs. Baltimore. 8:20 p.m.  
Friday, Oct. 14 — Baltimore at Philadelphia. 8:20 p.m.  
Saturday, Oct. 15 — Baltimore at Philadelphia. 8:20 p.m.  
Sunday, Oct. 16 — Baltimore at Philadelphia. 4:30 p.m.  
Tuesday, Oct. 18 — Philadelphia vs. Baltimore. 8:20 p.m.  
Wednesday, Oct. 19 — Philadelphia vs. Baltimore. 8:20 p.m.  
Friday, Oct. 21 — Philadelphia vs. Baltimore. 8:20 p.m.  
Saturday, Oct. 22 — Philadelphia vs. Baltimore. 8:20 p.m.  
Sunday, Oct. 23 — Philadelphia vs. Baltimore. 4:30 p.m.

## Taking a Chance With Genius

Near Defeat, Germany, England Try the Unpredictable

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

LONDON — When you are dug into the last ditch, what breed of men do you want at your side — artists brushed with unpredictable genius, or artisans prepared to fight to the end?

This month's crucial European Championship qualifying matches are riddled with dilemma. In England, the most gifted and most mistrusted player of the modern era is Glenn Hoddle. In West Germany, it is Bernd Schuster, an Italian Giancarlo Antognoni, in Hungary Andras Torocskai.

Who dares rely on their inspiration? The enigma was probably ever thus: Long ago, before there were coaches to hire or fire on the vagaries of victory or defeat, Sir Stanley Matthews was thought the finest winger in history. But his appearances for England were intermittent. No one doubted his skill. Just his physical commitment and his effectiveness over the full 90 minutes.

Matthews was, in a way, the forerunner of the modern individualist. Soccer's strategy has changed, so midfield orchestrators rather than fleet-footed wingers attract our most fervent scrutiny.

When West Germany beat Austria 3-0 last week, the major debate was not that Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and Rudi Voller had scored goals aided and abetted by inapt Austrian defending. It was about Schuster, the *enfant terrible* being given another chance to influence Germany's teamwork.

"Schuster was a ballerina," scoffed Billy Bingham, manager of Northern Ireland, which visits West Germany next month. Bingham's criticism was that Schuster played for himself, attempting fantastic passes when the occasion demanded the more practical.

It is true that Northern Ireland's warrior-type runners eclipsed Schuster in Belfast a year ago, and true that Schuster is not the explosively creative force he was in 1980. But even if he cannot perform with robotic consistency, the West German team intent on building the team around him.

Bingham may yet have to acknowledge Schuster's touch of genius.

Just as England may yet celebrate Hoddle's return to the team Wednesday in Budapest if he can stroke England to victory, Hoddle is built in the mould of Jimmy Greenhoff and Alan Hudson, Englishmen more subtle than their colleagues and dilettantes rarely

given opportunities to prove their breathtaking skills can be tailored to the team's needs.

Hoddle was a spectator in the stands at Wembley a few weeks ago when England, without a single midfield player noted for creativity, brought howls of derision as it was totally outwitted by Denmark.

"Hoddle, Hoddle, Hoddle" was

ROB HUGHES

the almost unison cry. The player himself lost no time in orchestrating his own media propaganda: "It was frustrating to watch," he declared. "But you'll never see the best of Glenn Hoddle until I am given a decent run in the side."

He has a point. Although Hoddle has played 15 times for England, he has never had more than two consecutive appearances. And, since his talents are unique to England, it is logical to argue that, if he is to become truly influential, he needs a run of eight or more consecutive games. Other players need that time to learn to anticipate his 30- to 40-yard passes, his with spin so that they dip and swerve and drop into free spaces.

He has other virtues, the very substance of inventive genius. His brain, when others do his fetching and carrying, is indispensable. His dipping shots are the stuff Jack Nicklaus achieves with a club.

When you witness glimpses of such a rare talent, you wonder how there can be any doubt about his including in any team.

"The kid can do anything," admits England's manager, Bobby Robson, in referring to Hoddle. The "kid" is 25, almost 26, by which time genius is usually established. But Robson adds: "His skills are breathtaking in training, but after the disaster against the Danes I talked to Glenn and told him what it would take to walk into my team — which he should do."

"I asked him to avoid his niggling little injuries and show he can dominate a match, to prove to me he is no longer a player who might disappear for 20 minutes in each half."

There was the true perspective: The question about Hoddle has never been about touch or vision, which no contemporary Englishman equals, but his staying power.

Sir Alf Ramsey, the former England manager whose team built around Bobby Charlton and Martin Peters won the 1966 World Cup, made a rare comment last week.

Speaking in Kuala Lumpur, where he was guest of the Malaysian soccer federation, he described Hoddle as: "A most inconsistent player. And is he one you'd want on your side in a battle?" The crucial question, indeed.

Strange that England, having shown such little faith in Hoddle, should now cast him in the role of national savior.

"It's a do or die game, isn't it?" asks Tibor Nyilas, Hungary's own gifted captain. "It always is against the English."

Nyilas is, like Hoddle, a creator. Unlike Hoddle, and even more unlike his countryman Andras Torocskai, Nyilas had proved consistent in the national cause. He and uncompromising defender László Garabai are the only Hungarians retained by new manager György Mezey whose task, now that Hungary has surrendered its European hopes, is to build pride and a team for the 1986 World Cup.

The emphasis will be on organization. "Hungary lost the Latin style and cannot attain the British style," says Mezey. "We wanted to increase the physical capabilities but cannot because the players' personalities are very similar to the Latin."

Robson will beware the Hungarian cloak of pessimism. Nevertheless, the early eclipse of Torocskai symbolizes the withering of Hungary's finest flower. Here is a player, still young, whose commitment never matched his talents, a youngster turned to drink and disaffection.

Sad, but Torocskai has had more chances than Schuster, who is having more from Hoddle. More than the three put together, Giancarlo Antognoni was persevered with by Italian manager Enzo Bearzot even when he lost ground through a skull fracture, even when the nation was again him. Bearzot's reward was that Antognoni's recovery became inseparable from Italy's 1982 World Cup triumph.

Nothing lasts for long in sport, however. Italy is already a European failure, without a single win in six games and Bearzot's team in Naples for the visit of Sweden on Sunday has but three World Cup winners — Antonio Cabrini, Bruno Conti and Paolo Rossi. Half a dozen others sit on the bench, hoping their appetite will be restored by watching others in their place.

Success, like genius, is a fleeting elusive, at times illusory commodity.

## Lakers Trade Nixon to Clippers for Nater, Scott

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles Lakers are taking a gamble that sore-kneed Swen Nater is their much-needed backup center in the present, that rookie Byron Scott is their guard of the future and that Norm Nixon is a player of the past.

San Diego took possession of

Nixon, Eddie Jordan and at least one second-round draft pick as a result of Monday's trade. The Lakers consider well worth the risk involved. The departure of Nixon, a six-year veteran, leaves a big hole in the backcourt, but Coach Pat Riley maintained that the Lakers had little choice if they were to give

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar some much-needed relief.

Abdul-Jabbar's presence was assured Monday when the Lakers announced that they had signed the free agent center to a multi-year contract. Owner Jerry Buss would not disclose terms of the agreement, but said that he hoped the 36-year-old Abdul-Jabbar would play for "three or four more years."

Tom Collins, Abdul-Jabbar's agent, has said that the agreement was \$1.5 million a year for two years.

In return for Nixon and Jordan, the Lakers received Nater, a 6-11 veteran who played only 28 games in the last two years, and the 6-3 Scott, the Clippers' first-round draft pick who has not signed with San Diego because of a salary dispute.

Nater, 33, joins his fifth team in 11 professional seasons. He underwent surgery to repair his damaged kneecap 20 months ago. Riley said that he had seen recent films of Nater and is convinced he is

healthy again. Nater is not as certain. "I'm not close and I don't know when I'll be," he said. "I'm still in the rehabilitation stage. But I think I can play a lot of minutes."

The Lakers contend that Nater was the primary reason for trading Nixon, but the key to the deal appears to be Scott, who said that he planned to move beside Magic Johnson in the starting lineup as soon as he learned the plays. First, he will have to be signed, something the Clippers were not able to accomplish. Scott said that his contract demands were the reason why he was traded.

Scott's agent, Bob McDonald, asked the Clippers for \$1.75 million over four years.

Nixon, 28, was the Lakers' first-round draft pick in 1977. He experienced his poorest statistical season in 1982-83 when he was bothered by tendinitis in his knees. The Lakers' second all-time assist leader, Nixon adapted his game from college, where he was primarily a passer, to an off-guard role with the Lakers because of Johnson. Nixon said he had been assured he will be given a free reign to run the San Diego offense.

### NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE									
Pacific Division									
	W	L	T	P	pts	GF	GA		
N.Y. Rangers	3	0	0	0	6	17	5		
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	6	17	5		
N.Y. Jets	2	1	0	0	4	18	18		
New Jersey	1	2	0	0	2	12	12		
Montreal	1	2	0	0	2	12	12		
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	0	5	18		
Atlantic Division									
Boston	2	1	0	0	4	16	8		
Buffalo	2	1	0	0	4	12	14		
Quebec	2	2	0	0	4	23	20		
Montreal	1	2	0	0	2	12	17		
Hartford	1	2	0	0	2	8	12		
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE									
Central Division									
St. Louis	2	1	0	0	4	12	8		
Chicago	2	1	0	0	4	11	11		
Toronto	1	2	1	0	3	17	17		
Minnesota	0	2	1	1	1	12	18		
Detroit	0	2	1	1	1	12	18		
Northeast Division									
Edmonton	2	1	0	0	4	13	13		
Vancouver	2	1	0	0	4	20	18		
Calgary	1	0	1	0	2	4	4		
Winnipeg	1	0	1	0	2	12	12		
Los Angeles	0	2	1	1	1	7	11		
Members' Results									
New York Rangers	2	1	0	0	4	13	13		
Los Angeles	1	1	0	0	2	4	4		
Montreal & Quebec (Montreal 2, Quebec 1)	1	1	0	0	2	4	4		
Edmonton (2), Vancouver (1), Calgary (1)	1	1	0	0	2	4	4		
Berlin (2), New Brunswick (1), Portland (1), Guelph (1)	1	1	0	0	2	4	4		

### Steelers' Defense Turns Offensive in Defeat of Bengals

United Press International

CINCINNATI — The Pittsburgh Steelers defense scored three touchdowns, turned in a team record nine sacks and knocked Cincinnati quarterback Ken Anderson out of the game in the first quarter to lead the Steelers over the Bengals 24-14, in the only National Football League game Monday night.

Safety Ron Johnson scored the game-winning touchdown by intercepting Turk Schonert's pass and returning it 34 yards for his first NFL touchdown. With 1:20 left in the Bengals driving, rookie cornerback Harvey Clayton intercepted a Schonert pass at the Pittsburgh 30 and ran for a 70-yard touchdown to seal the victory.

Earlier in the game, Pittsburgh safety Rick Woods scooped up Rodney Tate's fumble and ran 38 yards for the Steelers' other touchdown. The only scoring by the Bengals offense was a 35-yard field goal by Gary Anderson.

The Steelers' defense allowed only one Cincinnati touchdown — a one-yard plunge by Pete Johnson, who played his first game of the season after being suspended for the first four games because of cocaine use and missing last week's game because of a pulled calf muscle. Cincinnati's defense also provided a touchdown when rookie James Griffin intercepted a Cliff Stoudt pass and returned it 41 yards.

The Bengals dominated the game, controlling the ball for 40 minutes and 14 seconds and holding the Steelers ground attack, ranked No. 1 in the NFL, to just 56 yards.

### CFL Standings

Western Division									
	W	L	T	P	pts	GF	GA		
Toronto	10	3	0	0	20	284	20		
Ottawa	6	6	0	0	12	287	12		
Hamilton	4	8	0	0	8	259	8		
Montreal	3	9	0	0	6	285	28		
Eastern Division									
San Diego	10	3	0	0	20	284	20		
Los Angeles	6	6	0	0	12	287	12		
San Francisco	4	8	0	0	8	259	8		
Seattle	3	9	0	0	6	285	28		
Members' Results									
San Diego	10	3	0	0	20	284	20		
Los Angeles	6	6	0	0	12	287	12		
San Francisco	4	8	0	0	8	259	8		
Seattle	3	9	0	0	6	285	28		

### U.S. Starts Mandatory Drug Testing

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado (Combined Dispatches) — U.S. athletes competing in Olympic trials will undergo mandatory drug testing and face disqualification from the 1984 Games if they fail, according to U.S. Olympic Committee officials.

"We must clean this program up once and for all," F. Don Miller, executive director of the USOC, said Monday at a news conference at U.S. Olympic headquarters. He said the new program will feature both voluntary testing, which carries no punishment, and formal testing, reserved mainly for Olympic trials.

"This is a war on drugs, not on our athletes," Miller said. An athlete found to be taking drugs before or during Olympic trials will be disqualified from representing the United States at the summer or winter Games.

The testing program, which will begin immediately, was launched in response to the discovery of drug use by athletes at the Pan American Games in Caracas, Venezuela, in August. Gold medals were taken from 15 athletes because of drug use, ranging from eye drops to anabolic steroids.

### Matches Decided for 1984 Davis Cup

LONDON (AP) — The U.S. tennis team is on course for a rematch against Argentina, its conqueror in this year's Davis Cup, in the 1984 competition. In the draw, made in London Tuesday, Argentina will play at West Germany in the first round of the World Group (top division) and the United States will visit Romania. The winners play each other in the second round.

Other first-round pairings in the World Group have Yugoslavia at Australia, Italy at Britain, Denmark at Czechoslovakia, India at France, Paraguay at New Zealand and Ecuador at Sweden. The matches are scheduled for Feb. 24-26.

Australia and Sweden, which are due to meet in this year's final at Melbourne starting Dec. 26, were the top seeds. France and Argentina, the defeated semifinalists, were the third and fourth seeds, respectively.

### Monaghan Buys Baseball Tigers

DETROIT (AP) — Detroit Tigers owner John E. Fetzer sold the American League club Monday to Thomas S. Monaghan, the founder and president of the Am Arbor-based Domino's Pizza.

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